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INTERNATIONAL

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T'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: . Temp. 11-7° (52-45) Tomorrow variable. 6-2 (50-36). Yesterday's temp. 10-6 (50-43). N: Showers and sleet. Temp. 4-2 (39-35). ow showers and sleet. Yesterday's temp. 38). CHANNEL: Slight to moderate. Cloudy. Temp. 16-4 (61-39). NEW YORK: Temp. 7—3 (45-37). Yesterday's temp. 5-35)
TIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	10 S.	Lebanon	£1 00
Belgium	16 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	16 L.Fr.
Denmark	2 D.Kr.	Morocco	2 Dr.
Eire	11 P.	Netherlands	1.25 Flor.
Finland	2 F.M.	Nigeria	45 K.
France	2 F.	Norway	2.75 N.Kr.
Germany	1.20 D.M.	Portugal	10 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	75 Ptas.
Greece	15 Drs.	Sweden	2.25 S.Kr.
India	Rs 5	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
Iran	30 Rials	Turkey	T.£.
Italy	250 Lire	U.S Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	I.£ 2.40	Yugoslavia	7.50 D.



Associated Press.

RITY IN JERUSALEM—A guard (left) checks worshippers before allowing them to ach the Wailing Wall (background), Judaism's holiest site, during Passover.

Calm Gains In Angola; Toll at 50 In Clashes

LISBON, March 27 (Reuters).—Shooting continued today in the Angolan capital of Luanda following clashes yesterday between two rival liberation movements in which more than 50 persons were killed.

The Angolan radio, in a special broadcast carried on the Portuguese state radio, said troops of the Zaire-based National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) today defied an order confining them to barracks.

But it said the shooting was not as intense as that of yesterday. Portuguese troops and liberation fighters of the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola (UNLTA) apparently brought the situation under control. Troops of Unita, another liberation group, are not involved in the clashes.

The Portuguese information minister, Capt. Jorge Correia Jesuino, said here that the worst was over in Angola after the fighting between the FNLA and the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) in which more than 50 persons were killed and 100 wounded.

The Angolan radio said FNLA troops were guarding the area around two of their headquarters in central Luanda despite an order from the Portuguese high commissioner, Gen. Silva Cardoso, confining all FNLA and MPLA troops to their barracks.

The Angolan radio said Portuguese troops and Unita soldiers were patrolling Luanda's black suburbs, where the fighting between rival liberation movements was concentrated and had managed to bring about "a certain type of order" throughout the city.

The situation in the rest of the country was "calm but uncertain," according to the radio, the only station allowed to broadcast in the West African territory of Portugal.

The Portuguese authorities in Angola yesterday imposed a 9 p.m.-to-dawn curfew.

Earlier today, the Portuguese news agency ANI said that at least 51 young recruits of the MPLA had been machine-gunned to death in Luanda by members of the FNLA.

Capt. Correia Jesuino said the possibility that fighting might endanger the territory's independence agreement could not be excluded and that any of the four parties which signed the accord was free to renounce it at any time.

"But we hope that, after this bloodshed, good sense will prevail again and that the agreement which promises Angola independence next Nov. 11 will be respected for a time at least," he said.

The Angolan radio today announced the arrival of the Portuguese foreign minister, Maj. Ernesto Melo Antunes, and the overseas territories minister, Antonio de Almeida Santos.

• U.S. warns Portugal that shift to left is adverse to Washington, NATO. Page 2.

Tito Bags a Bear

BELGRADE, March 27 (UPI).—President Tito, 82, who is on a hunting trip in the Bosnian mountains near the central Yugoslav town of Bugojno, shot and killed a bear yesterday, the national news agency Tanjug said today.



Associated Press.

ANGUISH—A South Vietnamese woman refugee sobbing after being told that her husband, from whom she was separated when the family fled the Central Highlands, was killed. The woman and her children were among the thousands arriving in Tuy Hoa.

7 Arrested, Accused of Plotting to Oust Thieu

By Fox Butterfield

SAIGON, March 27 (NYT).—Fears among South Vietnamese officials that President Nguyen Van Thieu's government is crumbling mounted today with the announcement of an alleged plot to overthrow him.

According to Vietnamese involved in the supposed plot, it grew out of a suggestion by Mr. Thieu himself during a meeting last week with three respected national leaders. The men had urged the President to overhaul his government thoroughly and he had advised them to present him with a "concrete scenario" for reform.

But when the three men began holding talks with other conservative, anti-Communist leaders, including former Premier Nguyen Cao Ky, their action apparently went too far for Mr. Thieu and he ordered the arrest of seven politicians and journalists early this morning.

'Narrow-Minded Elements'

The arrests, and the government's charge that "a number of narrow-minded elements" had tried to oust Mr. Thieu, underscored fears that his regime is on the verge of collapse in the face of the military debacle sweeping South Vietnam.

[The Communist offensive advanced east and south along the central coast of South Vietnam today with a series of heavy attacks in Binh Dinh Province and capture of another district capital, the Associated Press reported.

[The Saigon command said Tam Quan, a district capital on the coast of Binh Dinh 120 miles southeast of Danang, was lost after a seven-hour assault.]

A highly placed Vietnamese familiar with the operations of the Presidential Palace said tonight, "The administration is paralyzed." He added that "cabinet officers and the general staff are giving orders without doing anything to carry them out."

The official, who is sympathetic to Mr. Thieu, said "The President is still under control and working from 8 a.m. every morning. But the chain of command, I'm afraid, has broken down completely."

One Public Order

The government's only public order today, with Danang, the country's second-largest city on the verge of falling to the Communists, was to decree, "All frivolities such as nightclubs, Turkish baths and fuel-consuming sports like nighttime tennis and water skiing are strictly prohibited."

Despite the order, most of Saigon's numerous bars remained open until curfew at 10 p.m.

There was serious evidence from all regions of the country that the government's control was crumbling fast.

Officers retreating from such scattered areas as Pleiku, in the Central Highlands, Hue, in the north, and Tam Ky, on the central coast, reported that they had received virtually no orders on

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Confers Briefly With Sadat

Rockefeller Meets Saudi Leaders

By Don Irwin

ADH, March 27.—Vice-ent Nelson Rockefeller met with the new rulers of Arabia and received their nces of continued coopera-with the United States.

the meeting with King d and his brother, Crown Fahd. Mr. Rockefeller nted a letter from President expressing condolences for assassination of King Faisal. h the King and the crown said that they intend to ue the policies of Faisal, cooperated on many matters the United States in spite adrupled oil prices.

ore he boarded an Air jet for the return flight ashington, Mr. Rockefeller eceived privately by Prince who is expected to be a ful figure in the new re-

Rockefeller also found oc-to confer with Egyptian ident Anwar Sadat as both in the palace for meetings the King.

Compliments Exchanged

ted side by side on a sofa reporters and photogra-Mr. Rockefeller and adat sipped sweet tea and nged compliments.

presenting Mr. Ford's letter King, Mr. Rockefeller said ressed the President's per-feelings of "deep apprecia-for the close and friendly which have been developed ing Faisal" and Mr. Ford's to work with you in ex-ng and extending these

King listened as the were interpreted, then re-in Arabic, "I have been His Majesty the late King years and I know nothing is government or politics t through his wisdom and nind and his policies be-he was not just my brother very close friend."

nce Fahd said he and his er took solace in the Vice-dent's visit and added that would like to assure the dent through you that we be continuing the coopera-

© Los Angeles Times.

Prince's Trial Expected

ADH, March 27 (AP).—A y trial and public execution pected for the man accused ssassinating his uncle the

di informants said the ac-killer, Prince Faisal Ibn Ibn Abdul Aziz, 27, was questioned. Although the announcement of Faisal's er said the prince was men-deranged, the editor of the newspaper Al Akhbar re-d that doctors found him and the authorities had ed to try him.

e editor said the King was in his office.

e editor said the Kuwaiti

rdanelles Area t by Quakes

ANBUL, March 27 (AP).—strong earthquake rocked west Turkey on both sides ie Strait of the Dardanelles y and officials reported ex-ve property damage but no ities.

okesmen at Istanbul's Kan-Observatory said the quake ered 5.6 on the Richter . It was "intense enough esult in devastation at the n," a spokesman said. The rvatory said the epicenter of quake was near the town of ipoli, on the European side he strait. The strait con-s the Sea of Marmara with Aegean.

Wilson States Case to Public For Remaining Inside EEC

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, March 27 (NYT).—The government told the British people today that if they voted to withdraw from the European Economic Community in a referendum in June they would face rising unemployment and inflation.

It said the political stability of Western Europe would be threatened, Britain would have trouble raising credit on world money markets and the country would run into difficulty in selling abroad. In short, it strongly urged the British to vote "yes" to remain in the nine-nation Common Market.

A white paper, outlining government policy, gave the first public portrayal by Prime Minister Harold Wilson of the disadvantages of a retreat from "Europe." The document will be shortened and rewritten in simpler terms to serve as a basic pro-market argument.

In addition, it undoubtedly will serve as a target for all opposed to British membership, including seven of the 23 members of Mr. Wilson's Cabinet. Trade unions and nearly half of the governing Labor party's members of Parliament are also fighting to take Britain out of the market.

Party Chiefs Defiant

The case for membership was presented to Parliament a day after the party's National Executive Committee announced its opposition to government policy and decided to recommend rejection of the market at a special party conference next month. With Mr. Wilson reportedly threatening to quit if it decided otherwise, the Executive Committee stopped short, however, of ordering the party machine to boycott all speakers who favor the community.

Now the party's local units and the national executive will be free to distribute speeches and organize rallies either for or against membership. In parliamentary speeches, Cabinet ministers must support the government's market stand but they are free to attack it elsewhere.

The arguments in the government white paper today in favor of the Common Market were in sharp contrast to the words heard from Mr. Wilson during the last year, when Britain sought to win easier membership terms than its EEC partners granted when Conservative Edward Heath, then prime minister, took the nation into the market in January, 1973.

Mr. Wilson had threatened to recommend that the British vote to pull out if there were no concessions on membership terms. After the negotiations, he announced last week that a majority of his Cabinet was satisfied with their outcome.

"In the government's view, the consequences of Britain's withdrawal from the community would be adverse and would result in uncertainty," the government said today. "This uncertainty could be protracted and would itself be damaging."

'Significant Effect'

"There could be a significant effect on confidence, affecting both investment in the United Kingdom and our ability to finance our balance-of-payments deficit. There would be a risk of a deterioration, for a time at least, both in the level of employment and the rate of inflation."

Those in favor of market membership have long made the same points, saying that Britain should stay in whether it won better terms or not.

The government today also sought to meet one of the key arguments of those opposed to the market—that Britain would lose too much sovereignty by remaining in the EEC. It said that through membership "we are better able to advance and protect our national interests and this is the essence of sovereignty."

Bitterness, Panic, Resignation

Danang: A Collapse of the Will

By Malcolm W. Browne

DANANG, South Vietnam, March 27 (NYT).—The deputy commander of South Vietnam's forces in the northern part of the country sat disconsolately at Danang airport today, waiting—with thousands of other South Vietnamese—for a U.S. plane to fly him to the safety of Saigon.

The officer, Maj. Gen. Hoang Van Lac, shrugged when asked whether there was still any possibility that Danang might be held.

"We are under very great pressure," he said. "They are all around us. You can see the North Vietnamese from the top of the Hai Van Pass, just north of here."

The pressure on Saigon forces around Danang evidently does not include fighting. It seems clear at this point that the North Vietnamese intend to try to occupy South Vietnam's second largest city without a battle and are willing to pause in their advance to facilitate this.

Occasionally, a government howitzer could be heard somewhere firing a few shells but the large Communist units nearby were not returning the fire.

Around the long perimeter of the vast, American-built Danang air base there was panic, fury and suffering, the kind that results when families face the prospect of being separated forever.

Neither the United States, with its enormous airlift capacity, nor the Saigon government, with its large fleet of transport aircraft, has so far initiated any systematic evacuation of civilians from Danang.

A handful of planes operated by charter companies and Air Vietnam's regular flights have had little effect on the problem.

Those who fear the nearby Communists most are those at the airport here.

They are the families of military officers and police, businessmen and the more prosperous shopkeepers, North Vietnamese Roman Catholics who came to the South in 1954 to avoid living in the Communist North.

Most of the rest of the population of Danang seems content to stay.

Shops, hotels, banks and many other institutions in Danang were closed today and the streets of the city were almost impassable because of the huge throngs of refugees that have arrived here in recent days from Hue and the towns south of here that have fallen.

But—significantly—the food market of the city was functioning normally.

The price of food was stable, there was no apparent panic

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Two Asian Allies of Cambodia Close Phnom Penh Embassies

PHNOM PENH, March 27 (NYT).—Two of Cambodia's Asian allies have withdrawn their ambassadors from Phnom Penh. There are indications that others may soon follow.

The ambassadors of Indonesia and Malaysia left the capital last night, together with their skeleton staffs, hours after insurgent rockets slammed into or around the compounds where the staffs lived and worked.

[President Lon Nol has decided to abandon Svay Rieng and Prey Veng Provinces, which North Vietnamese forces have long used as a staging and supply area for troops infiltrating South Vietnam, a highly informed military source told The Washington Post today. Cambodian military officials could not be contacted to confirm the report. A U.S. spokesman said the embassy had no comment.

[However, a Western source said the report was "a little ahead of the scenario." This indicated that the government was attempting to withhold the information. The troops now defending the two provincial capitals are reportedly to be rushed to the defense of Phnom Penh and Neak Leung, the government's last stronghold on the Mekong River between Phnom Penh and the South Vietnamese border.]

Japan and Thailand

The departure of the two ambassadors was yet another blow at the slowly crumbling facade of the regime and the indications were that its other key Asian supporters, Japan and Thailand, may follow suit, especially if the rocket attacks continue.

Already, the Thai ambassador has been recalled to Bangkok for "security" discussions. The Japanese Embassy has been reduced to a staff of three—the ambassador, a military attaché and a cables clerk.

Only the United States, among the Western nations, still has a functioning embassy. Also, the South Koreans, South Vietnamese and Taiwan Embassies and several Eastern European caretaker missions still remain.

On the war front today, the Khmer Rouge moved their captured 105-mm howitzers back within range of Phnom Penh's airport, and their shelling killed 13 persons and wounded 25. But the U.S. supply airlift was not interrupted.

The police said 17 rockets and artillery rounds struck Pochentong Airport during the night and morning. It was the first artillery attack on the airport in more than 10 days, since the government recaptured the village of Tuol Leap to the northwest and forced the insurgents to move back the guns. The Khmer Rouge retook the town Monday.

The army's drive against the insurgent "rocket belt" six miles northwest of the airport was still bogged down and sources said the government units were thinning out and refusing to fight.

At Battambang, the second largest Cambodian city, heavy shelling by insurgent troops was again reported and fires have been started along a rail line near the city, according to Western officials.



United Press International.

HOLY WEEK RITES—Pope Paul washing and kissing the feet of one of 12 boys while re-enacting Christ's gesture to the Apostles in ceremony at St. Peter's.

Due to Drop in Oil Imports

Record Foreign Trade Margin Achieved by U.S. Last Month

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP).—A sharp drop in oil imports gave the United States its biggest monthly foreign-trade surplus on record last month, the government reported today.

The Commerce Department said that its international trade account figures showed that total imports slipped by 18.2 per cent, overcoming by a wide margin a 6.6-per-cent drop in exports.

Exports last month totaled $8.789 billion compared with imports of $7.872 billion. The result was a $917-million trade surplus. The figure marked a sharp reversal from January's $210.5-million deficit.

January's sharp rise in oil imports, to a record 385 million barrels, attributed to importers' eagerness to beat a Feb. 1 increase in import tariffs of $1 a barrel, was the primary factor in that deficit.

Response to Buildup

The drop in imports last month to 156 million barrels was an apparent response to the buildup of stocks in January.

The trade-balance surplus was some of the best news in months for the U.S. dollar, which had been eroding steadily in foreign markets. Speculation that trade performance figures would show improvement today pushed the dollar up on some international markets yesterday.

Reports of the trade surplus caused the dollar to rise sharply in Europe. The dollar moved up to 2.3538 deutsche marks from 2.3413 marks yesterday, to 2.54 Swiss francs from 2.521 francs and to 4.2255 French francs from 4.2160 francs. The pound fell to $2.4037 from $2.4125 yesterday.

A trade surplus means that more money is being spent on the nation's domestic goods and that less money is being siphoned out of its economy.

Despite last month's improvement, the balance for the first two months of the year still lags behind the same period last year when the surplus was $885.1 million. At the end of last year, the United States had its second-worst trade deficit on record and a worse deficit is expected by the end of this year.

The surplus last month was computed on a new basis initiated last month. But the Commerce Department said that, even figuring the surplus on its old basis, the $879.3-million total surpasses the previous high of $878 million of March 1965.

By the old method, imports were computed on the basis of their declared customs value.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Call Egypt Rigid Despite Concessions

Israelis in U.S. Begin Drive For Support of Stand on Sinai

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, March 27 (WP).—Israeli officials in the United States have started a campaign to counter suggestions both in this country and in Egypt that Israeli inflexibility caused the breakdown of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's efforts to negotiate a new Sinai agreement.

Israel's position in the negotiations that collapsed Saturday is being described by the Israeli officials as having undergone an evolution while Egypt remained adamant about its original demands.

Ambassador Simcha Dinitz said on a morning television show this week that Israel had acceded to 3 1/2 of Egypt's 4 main demands.

He said that Egypt had four goals in the negotiations: the two mountain passes and the oil fields at Abu Rudeis in the desert, plus the movement of its forces beyond the existing UN buffer zone, all without ending its state of belligerency toward Israel.

As Israelis describe their proposals, they were:

• To withdraw from the passes and the oil fields in return for a pledge of nonbelligerency.

• When Egypt refused to disavow belligerency, with Cairo offering only to foreswear the use of force but not making political or economic concessions, Israel proposed to return the oil fields to civilian control as an enclave and to evacuate the western half of the Sinai passes, handing that part over to UN supervisors. It also proposed that Egyptian forces could move to the limits of the present buffer zone between the forces.

• When Egypt countered with a demand for a "broad strip of territory" stretching from the town of Suez 220 kilometers southward along the Gulf of Suez, Israel proposed a road with UN checkpoints that would allow Egypt access to Abu Rudeis, provided that Egypt would agree to fix a duration of the agreement.

This last offer, according to the Israelis, was put forward Friday night after the extraordinary sabbath session of the Israeli Cabinet. According to Israeli sources, Mr. Kissinger transmitted this proposal to Egypt.

On Saturday night, according to the Israeli account, Egypt rejected the offer and told Mr. Kissinger that if he could not get the passes and the oil fields for Egypt he should not return to Aswan. In the Israeli version, that was how the talks broke down.

However, reporters traveling with Mr. Kissinger were told at the time that hope of arranging an agreement was lost Friday night.

The Israelis complained that:

• The Egyptian offer to refrain from all military and paramilitary actions did not go beyond the 1974 disengagement agreement.

• There was no guarantee that the UN force's mandate would be renewed automatically, as Mr. Kissinger said it would, because there was no provision for what would happen if the Soviet Union vetoed a renewal.

• There was no understanding as to the duration of the agreement, and, with Israel's need to construct a new defense line at heavy expense, this was not acceptable. Israelis say Mr. Kissinger told them that the agreement could last a maximum of two years.

• There was no agreement by Egypt to end economic warfare. Israeli officials say they were told Egypt would remove the names of four out of 1,000 companies from the Arab blacklist. One of them was the Ford Motor Co. But announcements already had been made in Damascus and Cairo that Ford was opening franchises there, Israeli officials contend.

Israeli officials theorize that Cairo was not ready to make concessions because the Egyptians believed that the United States needed an agreement so badly, given its deteriorating position in the world, that it would ram a deal down Israel's throat. Another theory held by some Israeli officials is that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat started the negotiations only as a means of driving a wedge between the United States and Israel.

Swiss Arrest 5 Suspected Anarchists

BERN, March 27 (AP).—Federal authorities disclosed today the arrest of five suspected anarchists, including 3 Swiss and 2 German nationals, and said that they were believed to have close links with terrorist groups in Italy and West Germany.

The five were detained by Zurich police last Thursday in a probe of a series of thefts of explosives from Swiss Army ammunition dumps.

Swiss officials declined any comment. A spokesman for the Swiss attorney general said that no further details would be released. A police source hinted that the arrest may be the prelude to an international crackdown on anarchist groups.

ITT Blast

A terse communiqué said that one of those held, a German woman, was suspected of being involved in the firebombing of the Milan branch of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. in October. That attack caused damage estimated at more than $10 million.

It said that the group also was believed to be responsible for the bombing in September of ITT's Zurich office where damage was estimated at less than $200,000.

The communiqué said that it was certain that they were involved in the theft of anti-personnel mines and ammunition from a dump near here. They also were suspected in the theft of automatic weapons and ammunition from another depot in the Zurich region.

At one of the depots, police found the painted letters "RAF," the acronym for Red Army Faction, a West German anarchist band.

Leaflets in Berlin

BERLIN, March 27 (AP).—The group that claimed it kidnapped West Berlin political leader Peter Lorenz apparently left leaflets in various West Berlin locations during the night, police reported today.

They said that the five-page leaflets included a picture of Mr. Lorenz without his glasses and copies of letters which Mr. Lorenz had with him when kidnapped Feb. 27.

He was released unharmed six days later after the West German government freed five jailed anarchists and flew them out of the country to asylum in Southern Yemen.

Police refused to give further details and said that they could not deny or confirm that the leaflets actually came from the group calling itself the Movement of the Second of June. That group claimed it had kidnapped Mr. Lorenz.

Police have not made any headway in their search for the group.

Renault Workers Vote To Halt Slowdown

LE MANS, France, March 27 (Reuters).—Workers at the Renault car plant here voted today to halt their seven-week-old slowdown, the longest job action in the company's history. The state-owned firm said that, if the slowdown ends tomorrow as promised, it will schedule negotiations on union wage demands.

The slowdown prompted the firm to shorten the work schedules of more than 30,000 plant employees. The union seeks a $59 monthly raise, full pay for laid-off workers and reinstatement of 17 employees fired for allegedly hindering the right to work.

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All Welcome
Dr. Edwin H. Tuller, Pastor.



Associated Press.
Fatal fire raging through a hotel in northern Italy.

15 Die, 50 Hurt in Hotel Fire At Ski Resort in Italian Alps

SANTA MARIA MAGGIORE, Italy, March 27 (AP).—Fire swept through the Excelsior Hotel in this Alpine community near the Swiss border early today, killing at least 15 persons and injuring about 50, police and fire officials reported.

Authorities said 13 of the dead were French ski vacationers and two were Italians. Eleven persons were said to have perished in the fire and three of injuries suffered when they jumped from windows.

"Many of the injured are in serious condition," a hospital official said. "They have broken legs and arms and fractured backs."

Santa Maria Maggiore is a community of about 3,000 persons.

The hotel, built four years ago, was virtually destroyed.

The cause of the fire has not been determined. Firemen said they believed it started in the basement.

It was the second hotel fire in Santa Maria Maggiore this year. Last month, the Sporting Hotel was destroyed. There were no casualties.

Firemen said flames engulfed the four-story Excelsior shortly after midnight, trapping most of the guests as they slept.

"I was awakened by screams," a town official said. "When I arrived at the scene, I saw many people clinging to the windows and screaming for help. Some jumped. We couldn't get in to help."

Police said 35 Frenchmen in a tour group had checked in Sunday for a week's skiing.

Washington Warns Portugal Of Acts Adverse to U.S., NATO

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, March 27 (NYT).—The United States has warned the military leadership in Portugal that the leftward turn there is inimical to American and Atlantic alliance interests.

The message, delivered Tuesday to President Francisco da Costa Gomes, conveyed essentially the same admonition made public yesterday by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at his news conference, U.S. officials said.

Mr. Kissinger said: "We are disquieted by an evolution in which there is a danger that the democratic process may become a sham, and in which parties are getting into a dominant position whose interests we would not have thought were necessarily friendly to the United States."

"What seems to be happening now in Portugal," Mr. Kissinger declared, "is that the Armed Forces Movement, which is substantially dominated by officers of leftist tendencies, has now appointed a new Cabinet in which Communists and parties closely associated with the Communists have many of the chief portfolios."

'Close Contact'

Mr. Kissinger said that a leftward trend "will of course raise questions for the United States in relationship to its NATO policy and to its policy toward Portugal." He said that Washington was "in close contact" with the other 13 members of NATO.

A U.S. official said these concerns had been raised by U.S. Ambassador Frank Carlucci largely in the form of questions to Gen. Costa Gomes. "I wouldn't call it a demarche," the official said. "A demarche is when you ask another country to do something."

Other officials said that the Ford administration would await the outcome of the election of a constituent assembly scheduled for April 25 in Portugal before adopting measures to deal with a leftist government in the context of NATO.

Action Considered

But three top-level U.S. officials said the administration and several NATO allies were considering moves to impose a kind of quarantine on Portugal within the alliance.

"We'll have to deny access to the classified documents that circulate in the alliance and disinvite them to NATO meetings," one of the officials said.

Asked what he thought should be done, Defense Secretary James Schlesinger replied: "It will have to take some symbolic form—making them outcasts without casting them out."

He and other officials pointed out that NATO has no constitutional machinery for expelling a member country. "They can only quit," Mr. Schlesinger said.

UN Is Prepared For Resumption Of Mideast Talks

GENEVA, March 27 (AP).—A spokesman for the UN European office said today it is "ready at short notice" to act as host at a new session of the adjourned Middle East peace talks conference.

In Washington, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said yesterday the United States would contact Moscow "in the near future" for re-starting the conference after the failure of his step-by-step diplomacy in the Mideast.

In a first Soviet reaction, Moscow's Pravda said immediate resumption of the conference would be a "realistic path" to a Mideast solution. In New York, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim began consulting U.S. and Soviet officials. The adjourned talks, which include Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Israel, were started on Dec. 21, 1973.

Kissinger Urged to Quit

WASHINGTON, March 27 (UPI).—Sen. Jesse Helms, R-S.C., has called for the resignation of Secretary of State Kissinger because he said Mr. Kissinger is "a man of proven failure" whose "usefulness" as an international negotiator has ended.

In a Senate speech yesterday, Sen. Helms told his colleagues before they left on their Easter recess that the collapse of Mr. Kissinger's Middle East peace initiatives and the deteriorating situation in Southeast Asia demonstrate that Mr. Kissinger's brand of diplomacy is "the politics of instability."

Bradley Has Surgery

LOS ANGELES, March 27 (UPI).—Gen. Omar Bradley, 82, underwent surgery yesterday for removal of a cerebral blood clot that caused a stroke March 16 sources at UCLA Medical Center said. The stroke did not cause paralysis, and the operation was designed to "hurry along his recovery."

Aden Bars 2 Planes, Thwarts Ransoming of French Envoy

PARIS, March 27 (UPI).—Southern Yemen today turned away a plane carrying the French ambassador to Somalia and his three kidnappers and barred a plane carrying two men who were to have been exchanged for the envoy at Aden's airport.

As a result, a Somali DC-3 carrying the abductors and Ambassador Jean Gueury, 57, which had left Mogadishu, Somalia, this morning, returned to that country, landing at Bosaso in the north.

And a French military aircraft, carrying two convicted terrorists and $100,000 in gold bars, flew to Djibouti, capital of the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas, and then to Cairo. After the arrival of another French crew, the Transall plane was to transport the prisoners and the gold—which also had been demanded by the kidnappers—back to France.

There the prisoners have been serving life-imprisonment terms. They, like the abductors in Somalia, are Afars and Issas nationalists.

French authorities said they were urging Aden to reconsider its attitude, and said Southern Yemen indicated it might permit the exchange after all. The French did not rule out the possibility that another Arab nation might agree to be the site of the exchange.

Aden originally turned down the kidnappers' plea to shelter them but yesterday, at France's urgent request, reversed that stand. Aden's reversion to a ban on the landings surprised French officials today.

The three kidnappers—political exiles from the Afars and the Issas—and their hostage, whom they captured Sunday, flew from Somalia to Aden and back in the company of Somalia's ambassador to France, Mohammed Omar Glama.

"We don't know what is going to happen now; there is a deadlock and we are trying to make a new attempt at organizing the exchange," the French Embassy in Mogadishu said.

Mrs. Françoise Gueury, the ambassador's wife, said in Mogadishu: "The problem seems to be a question of protocol between Somalia and Southern Yemen. It doesn't seem to be a serious problem and I hope there will be a solution soon."

News Analysis

Indochina Domino Theory Is Aimed at Congres

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, March 27 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger restated at his news conference yesterday the domino theory, which links U.S. security in one place to U.S. security everywhere else.

"We must understand that peace is indivisible," he said. "The United States cannot pursue a policy of selective reliability. We cannot abandon friends in one part of the world without jeopardizing the security of friends everywhere."

In the same vein, President Ford recently expressed the idea that foreign reactions to developments in Indochina tend to validate the domino theory. That judgment, however, is not shared by administration foreign-policy specialists, the U.S. intelligence community or many foreign diplomats.

Interviews with administration experts and interviews conducted by New York Times correspondents overseas show that even in those few countries where leaders feel that U.S. credibility has been somewhat impaired by congressional reluctance to provide more military aid to Indochina, there are no signs of a basic reassessment of policy toward the United States.

The results clearly indicate that foreign leaders gauge their relations with the United States by their own experiences with Washington and their own particular alternatives to dealing with Washington, and not by events in I
china.

Even among high U.S. offi
the issue is not so much the
portance of Indochina to
security but the consequenc
the battle between Congress
the President. To them, the
domino would be the col
abroad of presidential relia
and predictability as a resu
congressional unwillingness
support presidential policies.

And the feeling is widesp
in Congress that the domino t
ry claim made recently by
Ford, Mr. Kissinger and Secr
of Defense James Schlesing
merely a tactic to underscor
issue, pressure Congress into
port and pin the onus on
gress if Indochina falls into
munist hands.

Vital to Security

Asked last week if he bel
that Cambodia was "vital
U.S. security, the President
swered, "I think it is." He ref
to news reports that Tha
would ask for the withdraw
U.S. forces and that the P
pines was reviewing its rela
ship with the United States.
He said: "I think these p
tial developments to some e
tend to validate the so-
domino theory. And if we
one country after another,
of the United States, losing
in our word, losing faith i
agreements with them, y
think the first one to go
vitally affect the national se
of the United States."

Administration officials
that the intelligence comm
had consistently rejected
analysis. According to these
cials, intelligence reports co
to state that the loss of Cam
and South Vietnam would
adverse consequences for
policy but that these consequ
were controllable and manag

Times interviews with of
in Japan, Australia and W
Europe showed no evidence
rethinking of ties with Wa
ton. In fact, specialists
that most leaders in these n
applaud the prospect of the
ed States finally moving to
disengage from Indochina.

Mixed, Confusing

In the Middle East, th
actions were mixed and
confusing. Some Israeli of
professed that congressiona
action on Indochina raised
tions in their minds abo
similar future congressional
on aid to Israel. Others said
Indochina was not an issue re
to Israel's situation.

The Times correspondent
Egypt reported that a l
official in Cairo noted wh
called the decline of U.S.
around the world as a rea
Vietnam, Cambodia and Por
The official said that "an
failure" in the Mideast would
powerfully to that tendency

A high State Department
cial said, "Others watching
split between Congress and
President have to ask if the
ed States has a foreign policy
are we calculable?"

Most high administration
cials interviewed were possi
about the chances of ke
Indochina non-Communist.
ed why senior officials neve
less persisted in raising the
stakes in Indochina, thu
rhetoric concerning the do
theory, they responded unifo
The rhetoric, they said, is
at Congress, not at the
Asked if private messages
been sent to U.S. ambass
overseas to explain this situ
they all said no.

Will to Fight Is Collapsing At Danang

(Continued from Page 1)

buying and poor people generally seemed intent on continuing their lives as usual, regardless of the imminent arrival of the Communists.

Prepared to Stay

Many of the men milling around the city were soldiers who had discarded uniforms and weapons and were prepared to stay.

But those who feel it imperative to leave are in an ugly mood and some are almost certainly prepared to use violence to get out—against anyone seemingly presenting an obstacle.

U.S. civilian pilots flying charter airplanes not directly involved in the evacuation of Vietnamese civilians were deeply moved by the tragedies unfolding all around them.

Rushing among the crowds on the airport apron, the pilots tried to pull out the weakest and youngest, almost hurling them into planes, while fighting off the stronger and more aggressive South Vietnamese military men, police officials and civil servants.

At the U.S. Consulate in central Danang, the wind banged doors of deserted offices and swept old papers off desks.

Nervous Marines

A handful of nervous Marine guards remained, protecting the few key Americans who will be the last evacuated.

Members of the four-nation International Commission for Control and Supervision were jeered by South Vietnamese and some Americans when the last of their teams were evacuated from here today.

Hungarian and Iranian officers, in spotless uniforms, supervised the transport in ambulances they had commandeered of souvenirs they had bought, including large china elephants.

Before leaving, they made sure their goods were safely loaded aboard an Air America C-46 chartered by the commission.

The commission was created by the cease-fire agreement of Jan. 28, 1973, between Le Duc Tho of North Vietnam and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, for which both were later awarded Nobel Peace Prizes.



United Press International.
Former South Vietnamese Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky speaking at a news conference yesterday in Saigon.

7 Arrested in Alleged Plot To Overthrow Thieu Regime

(Continued from Page 1)

whether to hold or retreat in the face of North Vietnamese attacks.

When an order did come, the officers said, it was usually too late to organize either a defense or an orderly retreat.

All government offices in Danang were closed, despite the influx of an estimated half-million refugees needing to be fed and housed. Many government officials, army officers and their families were flying out of the city on U.S. Embassy-chartered aircraft.

Almost none of Danang's ordinary citizens, who were believed now to number at least 1 million, were able to find ways out of the city.

Mr. Thieu went on national television and radio for two brief talks to the nation last night and urged the army "to check the enemy's advance at any cost."

Neither Mr. Thieu, however, nor hardly any of his senior cabinet officers or generals have visited any of the battlefronts since the Communist offensive began two weeks ago.

The arrest of seven persons and the government's charge of a plot to overthrow Mr. Thieu followed a meeting yesterday at an officers' club at Tan Son Nhut Air Base. The host was Mr. Ky.

Among the 30 participants were Tran Van Do, who signed the Geneva agreement in 1954 for South Vietnam, the Rev. Tran Huu Thanh, a conservative Catholic priest who led a series of anti-Thieu and anti-corruption demonstrations last fall, and other rightist political figures.

Mr. Do, along with Bui Diem, a former ambassador to Washington and close adviser to Mr. Thieu, and Tran Quoc Buu, head of the large Vietnamese Confederation of Labor, were the three men who originally proposed a government reform to the President last week.

Basques Blamed In Blasts in Spain

BILBAO, Spain, March 27 (AP).—Bomb blasts today rocked more than a dozen shops in the town of Guernica, in Vizcaya Province, and a television repeating station at Legazpia, in the nearby province of Guipuzcoa. Police blamed the Basque guerrilla organization ETA.

The four bombs which exploded in Guernica were so powerful that, in addition to the three shops in which they were placed, 10 other shops in the vicinity were seriously damaged, police said.

The blasts are said to be part of an ETA campaign in preparation for next Sunday's "Day of the Homeland" celebrations at Guernica.

U.K. Fishermen End Port Protest

LONDON, March 27 (AP).—Fishermen today reluctantly ended a six-day blockade of British ports under mounting pressure from Britain's High Court and shipping lines whose vessels were trapped in the harbors.

Seventy fishing boats and other boats moved away from harbor entrances at Grimsby and Immingham, twin ports on the east coast Humber Estuary.

They were the last ports still shut by the blockade launched last Friday. The fishermen were protesting cheap foreign fish imports they charged were ruining their business.

The protesters vowed that they would strike again if other British fleets back them up. "We're prepared to carry on with some action if we get nationwide support," declared blockade organizer Dennis McKenny.

U.K. Bans Ships Near Oil Rigs

LONDON, March 27 (AP).—Britain designated 10 new safety zones around oil and gas installations in the North Sea today.

A government order forbids shipping of all nationalities to approach within 500 meters of production platforms except in emergencies or to provide services.

The designated areas are in oil fields off the Scottish coast and around new platforms on gas fields off eastern England.

'In a State of Trauma'

Saigon Army Is Demoralized By the Decision to Pull Back

By Bernard Weinraub

SAIGON, March 27 (NYT).—The South Vietnamese Army is stunned and demoralized by the North Vietnamese offensive and the government's decision to abandon the northern two-thirds of the country.

Western military analysts, Vietnamese observers and army officers in the field say that troops in the 1.1-million-man armed forces are puzzled and humiliated by the abrupt events of the last two weeks. "The army is in a state of trauma," a knowledgeable Western official said.

Another Western analyst said: "They're going through a period of terrible confusion. A lot of these officers are from the north and their families came here in 1954. They're proud. They feel they weren't given a chance to prove themselves."

A deputy battalion commander from the Pleiku area said recently that his unit was abruptly told by the Saigon command to evacuate its camp within 30 minutes, despite only sporadic fighting in its locale. It was only when the troops moved through Pleiku, and saw fellow soldiers destroying gas dumps and stored ammunition, that they realized the government was abandoning the Central Highlands.

Angry, Ashamed

"We were very angry, very ashamed," the officer told a visitor recently in Tuy Hoa, a coastal city 235 miles northeast of Saigon and a refuge point for tens of thousands fleeing the Highlands. "We wish we could fight to the death," the officer said. "It's a shameful death by retreating and starvation and sniper fire on the road."

Another officer in Tuy Hoa said: "We are not cowards. Why did we do this?"

"ARVN [Army of the Republic of Vietnam] morale is low and has been going downhill for some time," a Vietnamese observer said.

Even before the current offensive, the South Vietnamese Army faced problems: corruption among division commanders, lack of discipline and desertion in the ranks, a lack of incentive to keep fighting because of inept leadership, favoritism and poor pay.

Question on Aid

There also is some question about future U.S. military assistance to South Vietnam, a nation whose army is hard-pressed for spare parts and ammunition.

Several military units are first-rate, military analysts say. These include a marine division in the threatened city of Danang and the nation's airborne division, whose three regiments, of 2,400 men each, are divided between Danang, the coastal city of Nha Trang and Saigon. There are about a dozen Ranger regiments—once an impressive group—but these units have taken a heavy battle toll and have been seriously weakened by numerous cases of heroin addiction in the Central Highlands.

But the bulk of the 11 government infantry divisions have proved vulnerable and shaky. Some sources say that the desertion rate may be as high as 24,000 men a month, and daily South Vietnamese casualties, including killed and wounded, is about 1,000 men.

U.S. Reports Trade Surpl

(Continued from Page

The new method bases the
putation on a so-called tra
tion value.

Since a large volume o
ports involves transactions a
gain prices between U.S.
rations and their overseas
sidiaries, the new metho
flates the value of imports

The 18.2-per-cent drop fo
ports was the largest sinc
31-per-cent drop in Ja
1969, during a nationwide
time workers' strike. The
leum decrease was the l
since Arab nations impose
embargo on their exports t
United States in October.

The Commerce Depar
said that the sharpest
decline was a $173-million
in machinery sales. Whea
ports fell by $170 million. C
icals, fertilizer, corn and
puter exports dropped by
amounts.

Higher exports of civilian
craft, metalworking equip
and rice more than offset h
imports of electrical mach
office machines and lumbe

Doctor Gets Job Ba In Euthanasia Case

ZURICH, March 27 (
Prof. Urs Haemmerli, susp
10 weeks ago in the probe
leged euthanasia practice
terminal patients, will be re
to his post as chief physici
the Zurich Medical Clinic,
authorities announced.

The criminal investig
against the prominent Amer
trained Swiss doctor, 49, susp
of intentional manslaughter
unspecified number of deat
the clinic, will not require
ther suspension," the city
ernment explained in a
munique today.

هكذا من الأصل

محكم من الأصل

ling Review of Policies

gulatory Agency Suspends . Atomic Exports, Imports

By David Burnham

HINGTON, March 27 —*The Nuclear Regulatory* ssion has stopped issuing for the import and exreactors and special maasuch as plutonium pendeview of the panel's rules ocedures in this area. decision was disclosed by s Aspin, D-Wis.

ough the move appeared e been triggered by the tion of reports that apately 200 pounds of pluwere recently flown into York's Kennedy Internaairport, its potential imn such matters as Iran's on to buy eight nuclear s in the next five years not be immediately deter-

okesman for the NRC said while Iran has not yet for a license, a total of port and 77 export appliwould be affected. use the spent fuels from s can be reprocessed into pure plutonium, which can be *made into nuclear* bombs, there have been questions raised about the nuclear export policies of the United States.

Selectivity Issue

One of the questions centers on whether the United States can and should be selective about which nations it sells reactors to at a time when such countries as *Canada, France and* West Germany are also manufacturing and selling reactors.

A second question focuses on the limitations of the treaty designed to control the spread of nuclear weapons by imposing international accounting requirements on those nations with reactors. But most experts agree that small terrorist groups might be able to fashion a homemade nuclear weapon if they were able to get a small amount of plutonium. So, are the existing safeguards, aimed only at nations, adequate?

Under the law authorizing the recent reorganization of the now extinct Atomic Energy Commission, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission was given final authority to approve nuclear exports or imports. According to congressional staff members, the AEC also had this legal authority but usually did not exercise it, deferring instead to the State Department.

Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., chairman of the Senate subcommittee that handled the reorganization of the AEC last year, said the NRC was "to be commended for acting in the independent manner intended by the Energy Act." He also said:

"A thorough review of international nuclear safeguards is long overdue. It is essential that tough measures be taken to prevent the conversion of peaceful nuclear materials and technology to weapons by any nation or subnational group."

Rep. Aspin, who had criticized the NRC for permitting the shipment of plutonium by airplane into New York City, said the commission decision to stop issuing licenses pending review of its policies was "a prudent decision and an encouraging sign that the new commission will not be a doormat for the nuclear industry."

Biggest Soviet A-Plant

MOSCOW, March 27 (Reuters). —Work has begun on what will be the Soviet Union's largest atomic power station, Tass news agency reported today.

It will have a capacity of 4 million kilowatts.

The station, situated between Moscow and Leningrad near the head of the Volga River, is expected to start supplying electricity to the large industrial centers around the two cities by 1980.

Fund Find or Bentsen

SHINGTON, March 27 —In seeking money for presidential campaign, Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, ceived unexpected and ently unintended assisfrom a rival organizathe Morris Udall in '76 mittee.

fund-solicitation packet d by the Bentsen cammittee contained a a pledge card and an ope stamped: Postage by Udall '76 Committee. entsen aide said that the or's campaign team and ommittee for Rep. Udall, z., apparently employed same envelope company the mixup probably oced there.

iscopal Unit rs Decision 4 Bishops

/ YORK, March 27 (AP).— piscopal Church board of yesterday declined to our bishops to stand trial aining 11 women as priests board, by a vote of 8 to 2, lacked jurisdiction in the nding that it involved doc- rather than church canons ulations.

board, in declining to act case, passed the matter church's House of Bishops, will meet in September.

by a decision of two-thirds bishops can any of their r be ordered to stand trial trinal charges and such s have to be instituted by t 10 bishops.

Action Uncertain

left uncertain whether action would be taken the four bishops, three of are retired, who performed rregular ordinations in lphia.

10-member board of inacting somewhat like an rating grand jury, had orking since December to ine whether sufficient s existed to put the bishtrial for violating canons. ver, the board said it "the core of controversy doctrinal," not canonical. board's *report said that* not for the fact it lacked tion, the evidence preshowed "sufficient ground" three of the bishops on

are the Right Rev. Daniel n, now of Denver; the Rev. Robert Dewitt of lphia, and the Right Rev. Welles, now of Manset, former Bishop of West rt. All of them are retired e resigned.

board said the evidence a fourth bishop, the Right osé Ramos of Costa Rica, lear, since there was unty about the extent of ticipation in the Philadelrdinations.

inority of two on the 10r board, differing with its n not to act, said the al issues were sufficiently ant that at least the three should be put on trial.

th Carolina ects Equal hts Measure

UMBIA, S.C., March 27 -The Equal Rights Amendwas killed by the South a House yesterday.

vote to shelve the ratificall was approved, 46 to 43. neans ERA is dead in the ure for at least the re- of the 1975 session and ly for 1976 as well.

h Carolina was one of the that national ERA groups een focusing on in their to write into the U.S. tution a prohibition against rination because of sex. ty-four state legislatures atified the amendment and needed by the 1979 expiraate.



Associated Press

PRETENDER—Tony Bubenik, 62, of Toronto, is a researcher who studies the reactions of antlered animals to an antlered man. He has had his close calls: charged by a moose, shot at by a hunter.

$22.8-Billion Tax-Cut Bill Approved by House, Senate

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, March 27 (IHT).—Congress last night gave final approval to a $22.8-billion tax cut bill designed to stimulate the economy by making more money available for Americans to spend.

However, today President Ford said that he "believes he could sustain a veto in the House," if he decides to reject the measure.

The bill carries rebates and reduction ranging between $220 and $510 for an average family of four and a $50 one-time payment for every Social Security beneficiary. At the same time, it repeals the 22-per-cent oil-depletion allowance for large oil firms and sets less liberal treatment of royalties paid to foreign governments.

The compromise bill was passed overwhelmingly by the Senate, 46 to 16, and by the House, 287 to 125.

However, the House vote was deceptive since it was taken only after a Republican move to recommit the bill was narrowly defeated 214 to 197. The closeness of this ballot indicates the votes may be there to sustain a veto.

Presidential Press Secretary Ron Nessen said today that the President was seriously concerned about some of the provisions of the bill especially since no hearings were held on some portions of the package.

Mr. Nessen said that the President still believed that a tax cut was necessary to fight the recession and declined to give any indication of whether the President had made any final decision.

Decision Later

Earlier he said that there would be no decision of this sort "for at least several days."

After last night's vote House Minority Leader John Rhodes of Arizona, predicted, following a talk with Mr. Ford, that the measure would be vetoed. After the votes, Congress began its 10-day Easter recess, a fact that contributed to the light attendance in the Senate for the vote.

Rep. Rhodes told newsmen that the President would probably reconsider "the whole idea of a tax cut" but the Senate Finance Committee chairman, Russell Long, D-La., was confident that the bill would be approved.

He said that he did not think that the President was "foolish enough to veto this bill" and warned that Mr. Ford would be playing with "dynamite."

However, the White House could be counting on a growing fear of large budget deficits, with their potential for drying up funds needed for business, to sustain the President in any veto action.

Mr. Nessen said today that the President's advisers were carefully examining the tax cut package to see if they come up with the same cost total calculated by Congress.

The bill includes about $24.8 billion in tax cuts and about $2 billion in tax increases.

House Unit Backs $73-Billion Deficit In U.S. Budget

WASHINGTON, March 27 (WP).—The new House Budget Committee yesterday approved for the next fiscal year a congressional spending plan with a federal deficit estimated at $73.7 billion—$21.8 billion more than President Ford has proposed. The budget would total $366.7 billion.

Even with the economic stimulus provided by a higher U.S. budget, the committee said, the unemployment rate will average 7.4 per cent in the fiscal year that will begin July 1. Under Mr. Ford's spending plan, the rate would be 8 per cent or more, presidential economists have *estimated. The jobless rate was* 8.2 per cent last month.

The House committee action is the first step toward creating a congressional budget or total tax and spending plan for the government, as an alternative to the plan proposed by the President. Congress in the past has approved tax and spending bills independently of one another, without paying much attention to the totals. Last year it passed legislation establishing budget committees to set tax and spending targets. The new procedures will not take complete effect until fiscal 1977.

The House committee vote was 12 to 5, with eight members absent, including six of the committee's eight Republicans. The two other Republicans were among those voting no.

Soviet Boat in U.S.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27 (UPI).—The Russian-built hydrofoil Kometa-M cruised on the Mississippi at 30-knot speed yesterday during its first visit to the city.

Breast-Cancer Clinics in U.S. Exceed Detection Estimates

By Jane E. Brody

SAN DIEGO, March 27 (NYT). —A national network of breast-cancer detection clinics has uncovered 2 1/2 times the expected number of malignancies in women screened during the clinics' early months.

The unusual number of cases is believed due largely to the fact that they were discovered much earlier than they would otherwise have been, according to Dr. Benjamin Byrd, president-elect of the American Cancer Society and professor of surgery at Vanderbilt Medical School.

Dr. Byrd's conclusion is supported by the finding that in only 23 per cent of the women found to have cancer had the disease spread to the lymph nodes surrounding the breast. This is half the usual number who are found at the time of initial surgery to have more than local disease.

Chances of Survival

Dr. Byrd told the American Cancer Society's seminar for science writers here that women with only localized disease have an 85 to 99-per-cent chance of being alive and well five years after surgery, compared to a 45-per-cent five-year survival rate free of apparent cancer for women whose tumor had already spread to surrounding nodes when their cancer was first diagnosed.

Thus, the network of 27 detection clinics, which are supported by the American Cancer Society and the National Cancer Institute, are *demonstrating* that early breast-cancer detection can, in fact, save lives from a disease that will strike an estimated 89,000 American women this year and claim 33,000 lives.

Three Methods

The clinics use three screening methods—physical examination of the breast, mammography, which is a special breast X-ray, and thermography, a heat-sensitive picture. A total of 125,000 women have been screened in the clinics thus far.

Analysis of the results from the first 38,155 women screened revealed that 328 cancers had been found, compared to an expected 136. Dr. Byrd said that a preliminary analysis of the last 38,000 women screened indicates that the rate of cancer detection is continuing at the higher-than-expected level.

He discounted the idea that the high rate of cancer detection was a result of women coming to the clinics after they had already found symptoms of breast cancer. The clinics are set up in theory to screen only women without symptoms.

S. Korea Lifts Curbs On Former President

SEOUL, March 27 (Reuters).— South Korea's supreme court has lifted an eight-month-old house arrest order imposed on former President Yun Po Sun, 77, convicted by a court-martial last year of aiding an alleged anti-government student plot.

Mr. Yun was sentenced to three years in jail—a term suspended for five years—for giving money to a student group which was alleged to have plotted the regime's overthrow by planning a mass uprising.

France Pays N.Y. Traffic Tickets: City Hopes Other Nations Follow

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP).—"When in New York, do as the French do."

That was the advice that the city transportation administrator, Michael Lazar, offered to foreign diplomats, and he was talking about parking tickets—41,710 of them.

Yesterday, the parking violations bureau received a $280 check from the French Consulate for seven parking tickets.

Mr. Lazar said that France was the first nation in months to voluntarily pay for parking tickets issued to its diplomatic cars.

There are 41,710 such tickets outstanding. Fines owed on them are estimated at $1.5 million.

"Vive La France," Mr. Lazar said when he accepted the check.

Power Is Cut By Bombings In Calif. Area

FBI Office Is Target In Series of Blasts

SAN JOSE, Calif., March 27 (AP).—A series of plastic devices exploded last night at a Pacific Gas & Electric Co. substation, destroying three banks of transformers, disrupting service to 35,000 homes and shaking buildings two miles away, authorities said.

About 2 1/2 hours later, a bomb exploded in a building that houses the FBI office in Berkeley, about 50 miles to the north, the FBI said. A group calling itself the Red Guerrilla Family claimed responsibility for the bomb that exploded in a women's toilet on the floor above the FBI office.

An FBI spokesman said that he had never heard of the Red Guerrilla Family.

In Los Angeles, a bomb caused minor damage to a downtown building early today.

Shortly after the explosion, radio station KFWB received a call from a man claiming to be a member of a group supporting Cuban Premier Fidel Castro. The man said that the bomb had been aimed at the Pan American Government Tourist Bureau, which is housed in the building.

Authorities said that no injuries were reported in any of the incidents and that it was not known if the blasts were connected.

In San Jose, four explosions went off at 11:55 p.m. yesterday, and a fifth device exploded minutes later at the Hicks substation just south of San Jose, officers said.

The substation blasts knocked out power in an estimated 20-mile area including virtually all of the Almaden Valley area, large sections of southwest San Jose and some areas of Los Gatos and Saratoga, officers said.

A woman called the San Francisco Chronicle and two radio stations at 2 a.m. and gave warning that the bomb in Berkeley would explode at 2:30. Authorities said that there was no warning before the San Jose blasts.

The Chronicle and radio stations notified Berkeley police who made sure the building housing the FBI office was empty before the bomb went off.

The Chronicle, following the woman's instructions, later picked up a communiqué in a potted plant in downtown San Francisco.

The communiqué said: "The Red Guerrilla Family is responsible for the attack on the Berkeley office of the FBI. We take this action in solidarity with the SLA [Symbionese Liberation Army] and all other comrades under attack from the political police of the Amerikan [sic] capitalist state."

Mountie Manual Advises Use Of Sexism, Deceit on Suspects

OTTAWA, March 27 (UPI).— In the movies the Royal Canadian Mounted Policeman—the Mountie—always gets his man. In real life it is the same, even if it means using fear, deceit and sexism, according to a training manual.

In a 39-page manual used by the police training branch in Ottawa, officers are instructed to *start questioning with everything* that is "legal and right."

But if this fails, "I suggest the rules go out the window and the interrogator must open up his bag of tricks," the manua. says.

The manual was brought before the House of Commons this week by an angry lawmaker who demanded an investigation.

Special Handling

The booklet advises special handling depending on whether suspects are fat, short, skinny—or female.

When praise and flattery fail, it says, "we then slip into the heaven and hell technique. In this approach we let the subject have a look at hell, but also offer him heaven in exchange, or as an alternative."

"The subject is interrogated at all hours, day or night," the manual explains. "He has been kept in isolation and has had most of his clothes taken away from him."

The booklet says that, being stripped of clothing and denied permission to contact friends or family, the suspect "feels completely forsaken s forgotten and is at the lowest depths of despair."

At this point, according to the manual, the police interrogator "offers him a glimpse of heaven" by offering him a coffee, a cigarette, more comfortable quarters or an offer to speak to his friends or family.

Physical Categories

The manual groups suspects into categories and advises special handling for each category, for instance:

• "Short and fat physique: These people are usually the happy type. Eat, drink and be merry. When interrogating this type, humor them.

• "Tall and slender: These types are usually withdrawn and introverted. They are the thinkers, poets, writers. They may be withdrawn and the interrogator must attempt to pull them out by appealing to their intellect.

• "Short physique: If you think for a moment how many small men have become dictators: Napoleon, Mussolini, Hitler, Stalin. All were men of relatively small stature. Think back to your days on the beat. It was always the little guy who caused the trouble and caused the fight."

It says officers interrogating sex offenders should use the "everybody's doing it" method and tell the suspect:

"Girls are the same way. It is just human nature, that's all. There is no doubt in my mind that she was asking for it. Nine times out of 10 they are to blame."

Lagos Ban Leads Press Unit to Set Meeting in Zurich

ZURICH, March 27 (UPI).— The International Press Institute said today that its annual assembly this year will be held in Zurich instead of Lagos because Nigeria refused admission to member publishers and editors from South Africa.

The IPI said Nigeria explained it is bound by the policy of the Organization of African Unity to ostracize South Africa.

"This decision to cancel the assembly is, of course, in no way any kind of support for the racial policies of South Africa," an IPI statement said.

"The IPI's paramount reason for existence is to defend the freedom of the press, the independence of journalists and the free flow of ideas and it must be true to its integrity," it said.

The IPI assembly will be held in Zurich May 12-13.

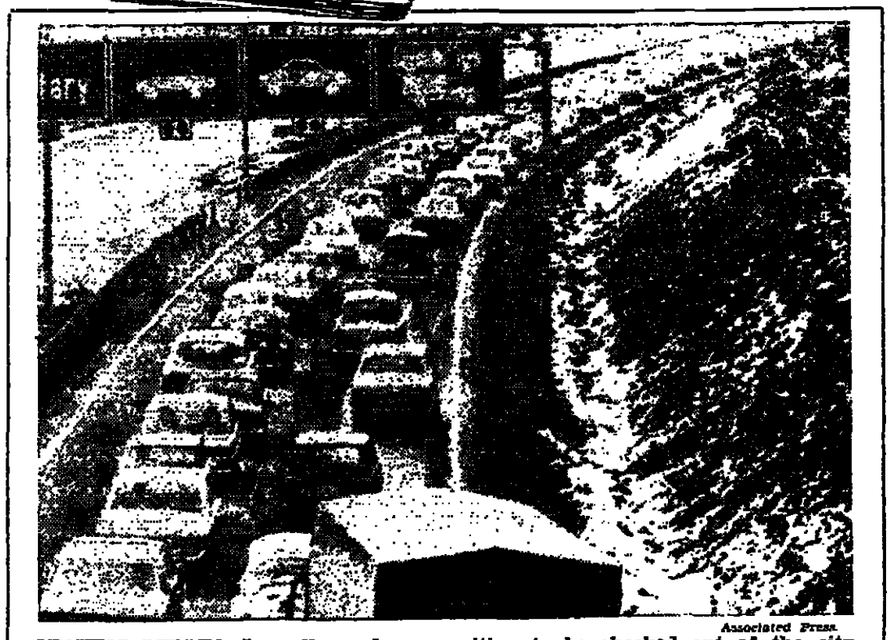
Death Penalty Gains Favor in California

LOS ANGELES, March 27 (Reuters).—Public support for capital punishment in California is running at its highest level in 20 years, according to a public-opinion survey released here.

The Mervin Field Poll said that 74 per cent of Californians surveyed wanted to retain the death penalty, compared with only 49 per cent in 1956.

Philadelphia Strike Ends

PHILADELPHIA, March 27 (AP).—Subways, buses and trolleys were rolling again within minutes of a 2,704-to-2,052 vote by transit workers that accepted a two-year contract and ended an 11-day-old strike.



Associated Press

LEAVING BERLIN—Long lines of cars waiting to be checked out of the city yesterday as Berliners left for East or West Germany for Easter vacations.

After Criticism of Ex-Aides' Deals

Nixon Said to Halt $250,000 TV-Show Plan

By Everett R. Holles

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., March 27 (NYT).—Richard Nixon was reliably reported yesterday to have called a halt, at least for the time being, to efforts by a group of friends to obtain bids of around $250,000 for his appearance on television to discuss his years in the White House.

Negotiations for a "Nixon Special," initiated several weeks ago and described here by a former aide as "unauthorized exploratory talks" from which Mr. Nixon remained aloof, grew out of the group's concern over his dwindling finances and steadily mounting legal expenses, which may total nearly $500,000.

The group includes businessmen, a television personality and a former military aide.

"Recent developments have made the project inadvisable at this time, although it may perhaps be reconsidered at some later date," a former member of the Nixon White House staff said.

Standing Offer

"Although the matter is now at a standstill, in accordance with Mr. Nixon's wishes, he has a standing offer of approximately $250,000 from an independent program producer who is prepared to go ahead whenever Mr. Nixon is agreeable and there is solid interest in other quarters," he said.

The source of the pending offer was not identified.

The "recent developments" influencing Mr. Nixon's decision, according to the informant, included but were not limited to the controversy touched off by the CBS TV network's reported payment of $50,000 to H.R. Haldeman for his two-part Watergate interview, as well as public criticism leading to the recent cancellations of lecture tours by Ronald Ziegler and John Dean 3d.

An inquiry at Mr. Nixon's office here was answered with the following statement by Joanne Miller, a staff assistant:

"Because of commitments Mr. Nixon already has in meeting deadlines for publication of the first volume of his memoirs and also because of continuing restrictions placed on his activity by his doctors, it is not possible to schedule any interviews in the foreseeable future."

It was made clear to the television interests by Mr. Nixon's friends that the show would have had to be a "historical" documentary spanning the years of Mr. Nixon's presidency and not what one of them called "merely a Watergate inquisition on the air."

All questions about Watergate and the portion of the program devoted to them would have been subject to Mr. Nixon's prior approval in order to insure "a properly balanced program."

Organization Praised

Black Muslim Image Changes From Radical to Respected

By Celeste Durant

LOS ANGELES, March 27.— Ten years ago, the Black Muslims were considered radicals and racists. They were assailed by the white press and by many blacks for their hatred of whites and their desire for a separate black state, which was contrary to civil-rights efforts.

The Muslims no longer emphasize hatred of whites. Instead, they talk of "doing for self." And —as members of the Nation of Islam—they have built a countrywide network of businesses with an estimated value of more than $100 million.

The businesses, the result of the teachings of the late Elijah Muhammad, are designed to provide food, clothing, housing, health services and technology to black people, to function independently of the white power structure now—and when the white man fails, as Muslims believe he will.

White businessmen praise the Muslims as good customers who pay their bills. Black politicians and civil-rights leaders speak of the group and its late leader with admiration.

In Los Angeles, black community residents and leaders say that the Muslims are one of the few groups in the central area to have made real progress since the Watts riots in 1965.

Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Billy Mills says:

"We [the black community] must do what the Muslims are doing. In fact, we should work *with the Muslims."*

Abdul Karriem is West Coast regional head of the Nation of Islam. From a tiny, windowless office he directs the organization's growing Los Angeles empire.

The Business Empire

Like most Muslims, Mr. Karriem does not like to talk of numbers. He will not say how many followers he has or how much his temple's business interests are worth.

The temple owns more than 20 businesses in the Los Angeles black community: a large bakery and four outlets, six drive-in restaurants, three fish and poultry stores, a small grocery store, a gasoline station, a dry-cleaning shop, a wholesale food distributorship, a supermarket and a door-to-door retail fish operation with 10 vans circulating through black communities around the city.

In addition, the group owns a considerable amount of property in the Watts area. It also operates a school with a 1,000-pupil enrollment.

In its various business and religious activities, the temple employs 200 persons.

"We are not begging white people and black people. We are not trying to get federal grants or get funds from the city, state and federal government," Mr. Karriem says. "We ask that they leave us alone so we can do for ourselves what white, brown and red people have done for themselves."

Black people must have something to say about the way they are treated in their community, he says, and therefore they must acquire economic independence.

"Everywhere a black man goes in the black community we want him to see the accomplishments of the honorable Elijah Muhammad," Mr. Karriem says.

In a time when many small businesses are failing, Muslim businesses seem to be thriving and increasing. The key ingredients in their success, Mr. Karriem says, are that they raise their own capital and they start small.

Muslims live frugally, Mr. Karriem says. Their religion forbids smoking, drinking and gambling. And—after paying for food, clothing and shelter—Mr. Karriem says, Muslims contribute their funds to economic development of the Nation of Islam and the individual family.

Each Muslim must contribute a part of his income to the temple. And, although the Nation of Islam will not say what that amount is, estimates range from $10 a week to 33 per cent of total income.

With contributions from the 76 temples in more than 50 U.S. cities, the national organization has established various industries. These include farms (9,000 acres in Alabama, 5,000 acres in Georgia and 1,000 acres in Michigan) that produce beef, lamb, poultry, eggs, grain, fruit and vegetables that are sold in Muslim stores; a cannery, a meat-packing plant, a clothing factory and a bank.

The two key enterprises of the national organization are its newspaper, Muhammad Speaks, which has an estimated circulation of 500,000, and a multimillion-dollar fish-import business.

The newspaper, sold in all Muslim business outlets, emphasizes the teachings of Elijah Muhammad.

International Venture

The fish-import business has become the cornerstone of the Muslim economy, providing jobs and businesses in all cities and, the organization says, giving the black man his first venture into international trade.

"We haven't had one failure in business," Mr. Karriem says. "We haven't had those problems that come from bad management, stealing, underpricing, undercharging and waste."

But what has worked for the Muslims, group members say, will not necessarily work for the black community in general.

"Thirty million black people, if they did the same thing, could be independent overnight," Mr. Karriem says. But "it could not be done without faith. It seals the unity of people like mortar and keeps people together long enough to accomplish something."

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Friday, March 28, 1975 *

The Dilemma of Alliances

Secretary of State Kissinger was not a happy man when he stood before the reporters and the television cameras on Wednesday. His policy seemed to be collapsing in Indochina; it had encountered a serious setback in the Middle East. Détente, another of his objectives, did not seem to be paying off in either area. And, of course, he was under attack in the United States for failing to do enough to change the nature of the regimes in Cambodia and South Vietnam; for trying to do too much to change the policies of Israel. And he maintained that the unwillingness of Congress to back his course in Indochina was weakening America's ability to influence events in other critical areas, including the Mideast.

Yet, Mr. Kissinger—and the American people—were in fact confronting the dilemma of alliance in many parts of the world: in Southeast Asia, in the Middle East, in Cyprus and even, albeit to a somewhat lesser extent, in Europe. From its postwar origins in the Truman Doctrine, through its great expansion under John Foster Dulles and its sharpening under John Kennedy, the United States undertook a series of commitments to other countries that ostensibly rested on defending them against aggression; in fact, as events have proved, much of the structure of the alliances depended on the conduct of the allies themselves. It was, in fact, the kind of dilemma that the Germany of Kaiser Wilhelm II blinded itself to when Austria attacked Serbia in 1914.

The United States never quite reached that fatal stage: the Nixon doctrine and the withdrawal of troops of Vietnam, plus the American reaction against the Vietnamese war brought drastic changes in the temper, if not the letter, of the nation's commitments overseas. Now Mr. Kissinger is facing the difficulties that result from such a change —and they are many. But they are not as potentially lethal as if no change had taken place; not, at least, for the United States.

Nor does it follow that what was done in the years immediately following World War II by the United States was wrong—for the times and circumstances. Western Europe, for all its problems, could testify to that; so could Turkey and Greece, if they looked back to the late 1940s, and Japan. Many complain, with justice, of the Park government in South Korea, but one has only to look across the border at the Kim Il Sung regime in the North to appreciate what all Korea might have without American assistance.

Today's world is a world of confusion, with the fact of grim anguish in Indochina and its possibility again in the Middle East. It is no easy task to adjust to the now recognizable dilemma of alliance: it is one of building on what was constructive in the past, without being bound by it; of winning toward a collective world order instead of a simplistic dichotomy. And for what he has done, and still may do, the secretary of state, despite his present difficulties, represents an important national asset.



'It's a Variation of an Old Game—Now Hold Still.'

Next Phase in Mideast

Despite deep disappointment over the failure of his latest mediation effort between Egypt and Israel, Secretary of State Kissinger at his news conference Wednesday put the best face possible on the forthcoming Geneva conference on the Middle East.

No one can hold any illusions that the United States, to say nothing of Israel, will have an easy or encouraging time at Geneva, confronting a phalanx of Arab states and the Soviet Union, all confident of holding the upper hand against Israel, on the defensive and nearly isolated.

* * *

In rejecting Egypt's final proposals as conveyed by Secretary Kissinger in Jerusalem last Friday night, the Israeli Cabinet carefully calculated the risks—both military and political—involved in its decision. The final determining factor, apparently, was the expectation that at Geneva a military withdrawal in Sinai could be negotiated in the context of political movement toward a peace agreement: the defunct step-by-step formula, in the Israeli view, involved only another military disengagement of limited duration, without corresponding political actions from the Arab side.

If it is impossible to be optimistic about rapid progress at Geneva, considering the wide range of forces and problems involved, this new form of negotiation is still by no means a hopeless venture. The Geneva conference will be a nightmare of negotiating tactics and psychology, but as a forum for confronting a wide range of interrelated issues it holds some advantages over the bilateral step-by-step process.

Instead of standing on the sidelines as disaffected observers—and potential wreckers —the Soviet Union and, in all probability, some Palestinian representatives will be active participants in whatever agreement may be reached—if there is one. For his part, President Sadat would be less vulnerable to Arab charges of bargaining for a separate peace.

The correct course for the United States at this point is not to blame either Egypt or Israel for failing to give exactly what the other side wanted, but rather to understand—and try to correct—the inhibitions which hold each side back. Washington is not committed to one particular form of diplomatic exchange, as Secretary Kissinger made clear at the news conference. The failure of the step-by-step method does not mean there has been a collapse of American diplomacy, particularly when there are alternative forms of negotiation ready to be used.

* * *

A constructive American role at Geneva (in which the Soviet Union might even join) would be to try moving promptly out of plenary conference and into working groups to deal individually with specific problems, including the Palestinian status, frontiers and security guarantees. Many of the same bilateral negotiating techniques that Secretary Kissinger has used up to now could again come into play, with the aim of reaching accords on specific matters; each to be implemented only alongside other accords being simultaneously negotiated.

One diplomatic process has reached the end of the line, but the peacemaking process itself has not necessarily failed. As they ponder the alternatives for the near and distant future, neither Arabs nor Israelis can afford to conclude that they have any better course—for the well-being and security of their peoples and their nations—than to keep talking.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The World and Willy Brandt

By Jonathan Power

LONDON—Willy Brandt, former chancellor of West Germany, mover of Ostpolitik, Nobel Peace Prize winner, is tired and often depressed. Yet for all that, support is mounting to push his name forward to be secretary-general of the newly-established World Food Council. Gabriele Venzky, foreign editor of the highly respected West German weekly Die Zeit, which has been one of the prime backers in the Brandt lobby, argues that he is the one Western politician now living who still commands respect and admiration from a wide range of ideological viewpoints. Moreover, he is trusted by both the Communist powers and the Third World. And not least he excites the imagination of the young.

But Brandt has resisted this pressure. He says that he is worn out; that he has done his bit. And he continues wearily on with his unsatisfactory job as chairman of the Social Democratic party convinced that it is his duty to see through the current crop of crucial state elections.

But his supporters do not take Brandt's "no" too seriously. Brandt never has been a man for pushing himself forward into demanding situations. He has always had to be encouraged and cajoled.

His lack of "go" at the moment is also interpreted as being due to the upset he suffered when he had to resign as chancellor.

Critical Issue

Give him a job like head of the World Food Council, responsible for what is perhaps the critical issue of our age, so the argument runs; then the old Willy Brandt we all respect will surface again. One indication of his potential is the speech he gave two months ago at a Unicef conference. He spoke with great passion from the heart. It was his own speech and his deep commitment to the Third World was obvious.

The World Food Council is in fact well tailored to Brandt's style of operating. It is a small outfit with only eight to 10 full-time staff. It is not supposed to rival the huge bureaucracy of the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization. It is meant to be a small high-powered executive body dealing with the world's finance and foreign ministers rather than ministers of agriculture who usually hold less power in their cabinets.

The council was born at the World Food Conference in Rome last November. There had been the unanimous feeling that not since the end of World War II had there been such an impossible food shortage. The Green Revolution, which in the late 1960s had held out so much promise, now looked as if it was running out of steam, or at least running a poor second to population growth. Oil and fertilizer shortages were wreaking havoc with the agricultural plans of many poor countries. The world's weather appeared to be moving into a drier phase. And American food stocks, which had bailed out Asia in the 1960s, were almost nonexistent. An FAO study, which no one seriously disputed, reckoned that by the mid-1980s, unless there were some profound political and economic changes, there could be a cereals deficit in the Third World of around 120 million tons. (Last year's shortfall, serious as it was, was only 52 million tons.)

Breakthrough

The purpose of the World Food Council would be to force a breakthrough in this seemingly uncontrollable situation. For it is reckoned that the FAO for all its expertise is too cumbersome for what is essentially a political job: first to persuade status-conscious, urban-oriented developing countries to give priority to small farmers and rural development; second to push the rich, both old and new, to help provide the finance (estimated by the World Bank to be around $100 billion over 10 years) to make this agricultural priority a going concern.

The original proposition discussed at the World Food Conference would have given this new body similar powers to the UN Security Council—to be able to pass resolutions that if not vetoed are mandatory on the world community. Sadly the big powers would not accept this idea. Even so the council will carry a great amount of muscle. And the muscle is obviously directly related to who is running it. It is at this point that the case for Willy Brandt becomes clear. At the moment the secretary-generalship is held by John Hannah, the former administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development. Although Hannah is well thought of, he is now 73 and does not pack the political punch that "heavy" nominee, Maurice Strong, is really necessary. A number of people who know him well believe he would gladly step down if someone of Brandt's stature were to offer his services.

Would there be any opposition to Brandt? That is a delicate question, but the consensus of those informed appears to be that there would not. There has been the suggestion that Mr. Kissinger does not want a powerful food council and that the United States opposed the previous the dynamic thrusting Canadian who runs the UN environmental program in Nairobi.

Americans, apparently, were worried that such an independent spirit would allow the leadership on the food issue to pass out of U.S. hands—to the Arabs for example. However, the present indications are that Mr. Kissinger has quietened his opposition and is now more open to accepting a vigorous food boss; if one were forthcoming. Certainly he would find it difficult to oppose Willy Brandt.

Policy Change Urged

Security for Israe

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—The sudden, destabilizing events in the Middle East come at a poignant time for Jews: Passover, the holiday that for so many centuries symbolized the hope of return to the land of Israel. The embodiment of that dream, present-day Israel, seems more than ever at risk in a hostile world.

In Israel itself, the breakdown of Secretary Kissinger's peace efforts has predictably intensified the embattled atmosphere. There is resentment of what is seen as American pressure to give up vital territory in the Sinai in return for something less than an Egyptian declaration of nonbelligerency.

It is always risky for outsiders to tell the Israelis what they ought to do. They bear the reality of danger, and they live with the fear that the Arabs talk of settlement but really want to destroy them. But respect for Israel's fears cannot be allowed to suspend reasoned discussion.

Faulty Premise

Israel's premise, in so tenaciously resisting return of the territories taken in the 1967 war, must be that it is being asked to give up a position of strength. The territories provide security, that is. But that premise is faulty in a number of ways.

First, the land occupied in 1967 is less and less significant in terms of physical security. New weapons will cover the distance involved and more. The next war will be more destructive than the others, whatever the particular boundaries. And militarily, time is running against Israel. The economic power of the Arabs is beginning to tell, and they are narrowing the gap with Israel in the mastery of military technology.

Second, retention of the occupied territories is sapping the already-diminished reservoir of good will toward Israel in the world. Prof. Stanley Hoffmann of Harvard, one of the wisest foreign-affairs specialists in the United States, has written of the danger of Israel's "isolation, physical and mental, from its neighbors and indeed from much of the outside world. The United States is almost the only pipeline to the world. . . ."

Third, it is a delusion to think that Israel can ever get true nonbelligerency from its neighbors unless and until it returns the occupied territories. No Arab leader could last on such a basis. Prof. Hoffmann, after a visit to Israel, said people there long for and talk of "real peace"—meaning trade with the Arabs, and tourists, and so on. But those can come only at the end of a process.

Prof. Hoffmann's views are given in a remarkable article in the April issue of Foreign Affairs. It is a piece of large scc in detail and striking in Its central argument is "sweeping Israeli initiativ at a peace settlement."

Israel is going to have t the occupied territories ev Hoffmann argues. Ins putting that truth out and worrying about inte tails, it should now face t decide and disclose wha ultimately willing to do f for true peace—and then trate on ways to assure bility of final borders, th political structure. In s rael would recognize Ar and talk about security, of resisting those rights s ing as if security lay i possession.

Nobody can deny that risk in the political co standing pat carries wors the long run. For a smal such as Israel, safety l position where the largest of outside persons and feels a responsibility to That means drawing th Union into the picture as fully—difficult as it wo making Soviet agreement United States on Israel's a base price of détente.

Secretary Kissinger's diplomacy was probably g in one respect: It encour Israelis to put off th questions of peace and yards of desert and ve mulas in a secret sett nurtured suspicions amor factions and their Ameri porters.

But the Kissinger met a crucial accomplishmen President Sadat talking tically about Israel as a nent fact. It had him terms of living with Isr going on to questions of life for Egyptians.

Unreason

All that was much m portant than any form c and it has been set back way. Whether Israel o was most to "blame" c matter; Israel had the lose by failure. Now th of unreason are stronger Arab world, and Israe Geneva negotiations in circumstances.

The Passover service the promise: "This year slaves; next year we shall Freedom from Israel's siege can come, as has been clear, only when it a modus vivendi with it bors. Their intransigen historic fact, but that justify refusal to understa they have grievances, too tify reliance on the security of acreage.

The CIA's Baker Problem

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—The reason why the Central Intelligence Agency fears a conservative Republican, Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee, more than all its liberal critics in the Senate was revealed during a recent political trip by Baker to nurture his presidential ambitions.

One prominent Republican businessman, in private conversation with the senator, was given the distinct impression that Baker had information which, when released, would put the CIA in a very bad light and possibly link it to the Watergate scandal. The businessman, an unreconstructed Nixonite, took heart from the chat that perhaps Richard Nixon was the victim, not the corrupter, of the CIA, despite proof to the contrary provided by the White House tapes.

"I am carrying on no vendetta against the CIA," Baker told us. Nevertheless, as a member of the Senate committee investigating the CIA, he is following the same leads he pursued with conspicuous failure on the Senate Watergate committee. Unable then to implicate the CIA in the Watergate scandal, Baker is trying again now with virtually unlimited access to the agency's documents.

More Ominous

Thus, Baker seems intent on using the current investigation for the self-vindication he apparently considers essential to his presidential ambitions. That is why the CIA's defenders in both the administration and the Senate regard him as far less judicious and far more ominous than Chairman Frank Church of Idaho and the other liberal Democrats on the committee.

This is steeped in irony, considering Baker's consistent hard line on foreign policy (including his present courageous support of aid to Vietnam). On the record, he supports the essentiality of the CIA, including its covert activities now under attack. In fact, he says he would have preferred a more discreet congressional watchdog committee to the present investigation.

Moreover, Howard Baker has been regarded as a figure of great ability and greater promise ever since he entered the Senate in 1967—up to a point. That point is raised by his fierce ambition and tendency toward overcleverness in dealing with sensitive political situations.

For example, while getting national exposure in the televised Watergate hearings as an even-handed investigator, Baker behind the scenes was President Nixon's de facto attorney. That may explain why his eyes visibly lighted up in August, 1973, when the committee questioned CIA officials. By tying CIA to Watergate, he could simultaneously be the fearless investigator and loyal Nixon defender.

His investigation of the CIA soon consumed all the time of the Baker-controlled minority staff on the committee. Baker demanded—and was refused—all manner of CIA documents, chilling his relationship with CIA director William Colby. The end product: a report, bitterly resented as unfair by the CIA, which insinuated much and proved nothing.

By hinting revelations that he could not produce, Baker seriously damaged his own credibility. He now concedes erring tactically in those hints, resulting in a nationally distributed political cartoon by Oliphant ridiculing Baker, the sting of which the senator felt severely.

Good Reason

But Baker will not let the matter rest there. He insists that he ran out of time in his CIA investigation when the Watergate committee closed shop last year —a contention disputed committee's other membe staffers.

What's more, he still c he is on no fishing ex but has good reason—wh cannot divulge—to believ is something unrevealed re CIA connections with Wa That line is so reminis his "I've-got-a-secret" sa of Watergate days that d fenders are naturally alarr

What worries them mos Baker, bright and resour not merely seeking ne headlines but attempting fend his own credibility a utation. That defense crucial to Baker's pres hopes if he continues to p hint to Republicans of CI bility in Nixon's fall.

Thus, Baker's present contains the seeds of d for all concerned. With th full trying to cope with firebrands in the House gation, the CIA dreads placable conservative Re foe in the Senate. But also could abort his own and drastically reduce h pects for leadership in thi if he persists down the da path of self-vindication.

The International H Tribune welcomes letters readers. Short letters h better chance of being lished. All letters are s to condensation for spac sons. Anonymous letter not be considered for pu tion. Writers may reques their letters be signed, with initials but prefe will be given to those signed and bearing the er's complete address.

International Opinion

Faisal: 'End of an Era'

King Faisal was at the same time the strong man of the Arab world, an important balancing factor in the Middle East, and one of the masters of the international oil game. His disappearance will have very serious consequences in all these fields . . . Regardless of the threats of Marine landings sometimes brandished in Washington, he remained the moderate, the realist, the ally on whom the United States could count . . . Saudi Arabia, under the iron first of an enlightened despot, was swinging slowly but spectacularly from the ancestral world of the great nomads into the 20th century . . . The death of Ibn Saud's second son doubtless marks the irremediable end of an era.

It is difficult not to make a comparison with the situation in Libya after King Idris left for exile, and the take-over by Col. Qadhafi. Nothing of course warrants the assumption that a junta of young officers might seize power in Riyadh . . An internal explosion might nonetheless occur which would be very likely to result in a much more aggressive foreign policy on the part of Saudi Arabia in both the Persian Gulf and the Israeli-Arab conflict . . . Henry Kissinger definitely does not have luck. After the failure of his mission between Israel and Egypt, another pillar of his policy is collapsing in one of the hottest regions of the world. And there also Soviet diplomacy might well seize the occasion of scoring a few points.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

* * *

It was a senseless act and a personal tragedy, but it is not automatically a major turning point in Middle East politics. The natural reaction of all states in the area, and indeed of those outside, will be to look for a sign from Riyadh. In the very short term, this may provide a diversion from thoughts of war. But if one can speak at all of stability in an unstable region, the sign must come quickly in the form of an assurance of the continuity of Saudi policy.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 28, 1900

ALBANY, N.Y.—The Assembly yesterday passed a bill providing for the licensing of all persons operating automobiles or motor carriages upon the public highways in the State. The Board of Supervisors in each county will handle the applicants. The person making the application for the license is to pay the examiner $1. The vehicle will be tested for its safety.

Fifty Years Ago

March 28, 1925

LONDON—The war between the Turks and the Kurds varies greatly in results according to the latest news received here. Loyal Turkish troops west of the Tigris have driven back the Kurds, but near Kighi the Kurds were successful in occupying Silvan. It appears that in several places the rebels have pierced the cordon of Turkish troops and made their way towards the mountains.

هكذا من الأصل

Letters

Let Them Eat Dust

Many in the West, and in the United States particularly, are about to go through another traumatic disillusionment. Indochina is about to be overrun in a bloodbath, Israel faces attack by the Arabs, NATO is close to breaking up, and cracks are showing in détente.

Yet many Western Europeans, as well as Americans, still refuse to recognize that we have been living a sham. Rather than seeking to see through the dust that has been thrown in their eyes, they have been content to accept blindly the pretense that there has been a breakthrough in restoring peaceful relations with our enemies in the past three years.

They have been led down the garden path because they preferred it that way. Let them eat dust!

HARRISON LEWIS.
Madliena, Malta.

Paris Dogs (Cont'd)

Re Irving Marder's article on dogs (IHT, March 21)—if some ingenious scientist could find a way to extract a substitute for oil from dogs' excrement the entire energy crisis would be solved overnight. The sidewalks of Paris alone could supply the rest of France. There is a catch, however. Such a discovery would precipitate an even greater proliferation of dogs, but at least the then priceless droppings would be carefully stored at home by their owners, (in the icebox, perhaps?), and we'd once again be free to walk the streets with our heads in the air.

WILLIAM McDERMOTT.
Nice, France.

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هكذا من الأصل

vironment, Arts, Economy

hanging Quality of Life orries Urban Europeans

By Flora Lewis

(Last of a series.)

RIS (NYT).—When Stockholm decided to cut down old elms in front of the a House to build a subway on a few years ago, many ons protested. The city govnent insisted, so protesters hed on the branches all day slept in protective circles nd the trunks at night. The relented.

nvironment, the quality of the individual's control over destiny in an increasingly orized society—these are heated es in Sweden. The right of ular will to overrule the exs and technicians, to have a in the planning, is even more

ll over Western Europe mil- *s of city dwellers* have shown nselves increasingly infuriatby pollution, overcrowding, the of clean air and open es. By and large they feel less to do anything.

arisians complained for years t plans to build an express way on the Left Bank of the e and to raze the Cité Fleuan old artists' colony. The s were canceled because ident Valéry Giscard d'Esg happened to dislike them, but other parts of the city e become concrete forests re the rhythm of life is reed to what Parisians disdainy call *métro, boulot, dodo* way, job, sleep).

Malls of Munich

unich, in preparation for the Olympics, pulled down miles postwar concrete boxes that passed for reconstruction substituted a gracious cenarea of wide malls closed traffic, with Bavarian buildno taller than the medieval inals. But that is a rare exion and it took the impulse serving as Olympic capital to ieve it.

lthough the desire to conserve an amenity and return to a nan scale is widespread, the rt it takes to achieve even ll innards against giantism l conformity is enormous.

weden—in the temperament its people, their homogeneity, almost municipal-sized popuon (about 8 million) in an a a little larger than that of lifornia—has enviable advanes in the struggle to make dern industrial society run acptably as well as effectively. t has the lowest rate of inion after West Germany; no lance-of-payments problem ause it feeds itself and exts coveted raw materials as as sophisticated industrial ducts, a highly developed welfare system that works, firm democracy and civic freedom and almost no social strife.

Swedes are helpful, considerate, tolerant. They ought to be the happiest, most contented people in Europe. They aren't.

A young woman, pregnant with her second child, asked anxiously whether the world was likely to be safe for her grandchildren While people fret about ordinary things—the mistake, for example, of pushing through a housing program that plumped too many people in a forest of suburban high-rise apartments, which they hate—they brood about the future.

Amid that brooding, in Sweden and elsewhere, art, which has been warning for a generation that people are not pleased, that old assumptions are collapsing and that something is gnawing painfully deep inside, has given up its signpost role. So, it seems, has literature.

It is the scientists who are projecting the future, usually in apocalyptic terms. As a result, there is a certain drabness of spirit even in the cleanest and brightest of Europe's cities.

Stockholm's people are proud of what they have done to make it agreeable. Yet a group of young people at a birthday party were asked what was going on in Sweden and replied unanimously: "Nothing. It's boring here!"

Dr. Hans Lohman, a psychiatrist who is active in the environmental, anti-nuclear energy and factory "humanization" campaigns, explained moodily that the social philosophy of "the helping hand" had taken away "self-respect and sense of value."

As soon as material needs are filled, Dr. Lohman said, "We'll have to start working on the real questions of why we're here and what we should do with life."

Portuguese Not Bored

In Portugal, a poor country with many basic problems and a new regime, there is little righteousness and little boredom. In a cabaret a group of musicians, artists, writers often gather to entertain one another.

There is a polemic in song. A slight, smiling woman sang waspishly about the fascist homosexual who rode his fascist bicycle to share a fascist meal with his fascist etc.—a spoof on the way the members of the far left describe everyone and everything not theirs as fascist. The audience laughed and clapped.

Then Julia Babo sang some Communist songs in a deep, impassioned voice, winding up with the Portuguese party's hymn, "Avanti Camerade." Everyone joined heartily in the chorus and applauded. Miss Babo had won *the contest. The points were* for the performance, not the politics.

"People in Portugal are worried about next month, next year and they are prepared to let their grandchildren work out their own troubles when the time comes," Natalia Correia, a writer and publisher, said. "It may not be wise, but it's inevitable in the circumstances, and it's exciting."

Even where wealth and position provide every protection against the grubby grayness that city life has come to mean to many people, there is an uneasiness of spirit and a sense that the individual has somehow lost control of his destiny. The rich do not feel so rich and the powerful feel constrained.

Rothschild Fete Canceled

Baroness Marie-Hélène de Rothschild has announced that she will no longer give her sumptuous annual fete because it seems too extravagant, "not in keeping with the times."

Heads of government grumble that they have to wait for neighbors and allies to make vital decisions because their countries are too small to act alone. And *mighty European bankers and* industrialists court Arab sheikhs who rule over no more people than the number who work in a few blocks of city skyscrapers.

The intellectual climate of Western Europe seems to contradict both the cataclysmic and the utopian assertions of what lies around the corner—a world of starvation, dwindling raw materials and utter disorder, or a world that has provided so well for itself that people need only concentrate on their psyches.

Scarcely anyone is dancing on the Titanic, nor are many throwing themselves in the sea. The exorbitance of the forecasts has stirred people, shaken assumptions, provoked demands for action to head off both looming and more distant distress.

Environmentalists warned that most Western European cities were choking to death on automobiles and the countryside was being smothered by highways and supermarket parking lots. The cars and the gasoline to run them are starting to move back toward the category of luxury goods, to be used sparingly.

In a manner that was quite unforeseen, a number of things that young rebels and preachy academics have been saying should be done for the sake of virtue and wisdom are becoming unavoidable by present necessity. Rising unemployment and bankruptcies are bringing both workers and businessmen *to call for better social guarantees,* economic reform, government intervention.

Assumption Discarded

The assumption that endless economic growth is the cure-all is being discarded.

Klaus Harpprecht, a West German social philosopher, had an idea of how to find the necessary *synthesis of the human* urge for betterment and the constraints of an earth with finite resources.

"Economic growth can be continued," he said, "but it will have to be a quite different kind for societies that have already managed to produce enough for basic needs. There is a switch to be made from material *growth, the production and con*sumption of more and more things, to a growth in services.

"I mean all *sorts of services,*" he continued. "Schools, hospitals, cultural facilities, sports, all the things that make life more pleasant and enjoyable without actually using up more goods."

Abrupt Adjustment

The adjustment to reduced expectations seems to be coming abruptly, and sooner than anyone supposed. But unlike the 1930s the leaders of Europe seem to be seeking ways to adjust and to ease the painful passage to a new period of history rather than wallowing in stubborn selfpity or raising fists at scapegoats.

In terms of generations, this is a peculiar time in European history—a time of vivid memories of how terrible things can be and of vivid challenge of how much might be done to make them better.

This happens to be a time when there are enough people who have had to learn something from history and can remember, and enough people who are not caught in the past but know the shape in which they want to mold the future. It provides a balance.

This does not guarantee anything, but it does raise the possibility that ways will be found to weather the difficult transition that has begun, to make the social and other adjustments needed, without being forced through the agony of repeating history—or ending it.



United Press International.

Stockholm residents protecting trees that were to be felled on a subway station site in 1971. Trees were spared.

Thirst Betrays Robber in N.Y.

FREEPORT, N.Y., March (AP).—Police say Joel alloway smoothly executed a ,000 bank robbery but a stop a nearby bar led to his rrest.

Mr. Calloway was spotted uesday staggering down outh Main Street by police, ho thought they had a candidate for a public intoxicaon charge. But, the police fficers said that in a routine earch they found $3,000 in ash and a note that read: Give me your money. This a stickup."

He was charged with obbing a Long Island Trust o. office, just a block away om the bar.

tonehouse, Aide ppear in Court

ELBOURNE, March 27 (AP). ritish Member of Parliament n Stonehouse and his former retary, Sheila Buckley, apred briefly today in Melbourne gistrate's Court. Proceedings both their cases were conued until April 3.

Mrs. Buckley, who was detainby police last night in conction with a British warrant ging theft of checks, was ed on bail of $1,330. Mr. nehouse, already on bail, was mitted to remain free. Both st report daily to police.

arrister George Hampel told court that the extradition ceedings against Mr. Stonese, based on 15 British arges of fraud and theft, will "strenuously contested and take some time."

rgentine Police ize Steel Plants

ILLA CONSTITUCION, Artina, March 27 (UPI).—Fed- police took over three major entine steel plants today, dissing protesting workers and aking up a six-day strike that virtually halted the coun's heavy industry.

Spokesmen for the local union ed that police intervention uld not stop the strike by 0 workers at the mills, which duce about 60 per cent of entina's steel.

The spokesmen criticized Labor nister Ricardo Otero and Inor Minister Alberto Rocamora ordering police into the nts and said the strike will ntinue until police release on leaders they arrested.

Obituaries

Composer Sir Arthur Bliss, 'Master of Queen's Musick'

LONDON, March 27 (Reuters).—Composer Sir Arthur Bliss, 83, who held the ancient honorary title "Master of the Queen's Musick," died today.

Sir Arthur was one of the most distinguished British composers of this century.

He first made his name as a composer with the "Color Symphony" in 1922. His prolific output of symphonies, concertos and ballet music in the neo-classical style was supplemented by scores for British and American films, including Alexander Korda's "The Shape of Things to Come."

Since 1953, he had been Master of the Queen's Musick, in which function he wrote the processional music for the coronation of Queen Elizabeth and fanfares for the investiture of Prince Charles as Prince of Wales and the wedding of Princess Anne.

Born in London on Aug. 2, 1891, Sir Arthur was educated at Rugby and Pembroke College, Cambridge.

He saw action in World War I and on his return to musical life spent some time in Paris, where he became acquainted with Honegger, Poulenc and Stravinsky.

Although during this period he flirted with aggressive modernism, he later turned to a romantic idiom, fully revealed in the 1949 opera, "The Olympians," with libretto by J.B. Priestley.

Sir Arthur conducted his own and other music in many countries. In 1956, he led a musical mission to the Soviet Union, where he served on the jury that awarded the international Tchaikovsky Prize for young violinists and pianists.

He was knighted in 1950.

Alexander Dobkin

NEW YORK, March 27 (NYT).—Alexander Dobkin, 67, an American painter and graphic artist, has died on the island of St. Maarten in the West Indies.

Arthur W. Nugent

NEW YORK, March 27 (NYT).—Arthur W. Nugent, 34, who wrote a syndicated "Funland" puzzle column that appeared in newspapers for more than 45 years, died Tuesday at a Hospital in Orange, N.J.

In recent years Mr. Nugent's son, Arthur W. Nugent jr., had been doing the column with contributions from his father. The feature is distributed to more than 100 newspapers.

C. Moreau Jansky Sr.

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—C. Moreau Jansky sr., 79, a pioneer in radio broadcasting and a founder of the National Association of Broadcasters, died Tuesday. He was co-founder and chairman of Jansky and Bailey, a consulting engineering firm founded in 1930 and currently a division of Atlantic Research Corp.

Lucille G. Taylor

AUSTIN, Texas, March 27 (AP).—Lucille G. Taylor, 46, former Time and Life correspondent in Boston and national public relations director of Women in Communication, Inc., died Tuesday. Under the name Lucille Pierlot, she was selected outstanding young actress of 1950 by the New York Theater Guild and she later appeared in movies and on television before going to work for Time as Midwest public relations director in Chicago.

Canada Seaway Open

MONTREAL, March 27 (Reuters).—The Saint Lawrence Seaway Authority has said the melting of ice has opened the 130-mile-long seaway's 1975 shipping season.

British Cutback In NATO Draws Luns' Criticism

PORTSMOUTH, England, March 27 (Reuters).—Joseph Luns, the NATO secretary-general, yesterday criticized Britain's latest defense cuts and welcomed France's decision to transfer the bulk of its naval force—including two aircraft carriers—to the Mediterranean.

"We are somewhat concerned about the downgrading of the British naval presence in the northern flank and in the Mediterranean," he said. "The southern flank is a most troublesome problem and we are always worried that what one country does might be followed by others."

But Mr. Luns said that NATO's strength in Europe would be unaffected by the British cuts.

"It is fair to state that British expenditure for defense in terms of gross national product was rather higher than most of its allies, except the United States," Mr. Luns added.

The NATO secretary-general was here for a ceremony marking a change of command in the NATO Atlantic Squadron. A Dutch-born officer in the U.S. Navy, Capt. Arie Sigmond, took over from a Canadian, Commodore Daniel Mainguy.

Cosmos-722 Orbited

MOSCOW, March 27 (UPI).—The Soviet Union launched its second Cosmos satellite, Cosmos-722, in two days today, Tass news agency said.

IRVING MARDER

Portrait of the Artist As a Family of Three

PARIS (IHT).—The good news for today is that Starving Artists (i.e., painters, sculptors) aren't starving any more, in garrets or elsewhere. The bad news is that writers are still starving. The source of both these disclosures is a small creative enclave that is flourishing in (of all places) the Rue de Varenne, just down the street from the official residence of France's premier.

The enclave is occupied by a French-American family consisting of mother, father, and 12-year-old daughter. As is often the case, the member of the family most knowledgeable about not starving is Father—Paul Bianchini, who publishes art books. Mother is the American novelist, short-story writer and poet, Pati Hill (who is not actually starving, and probably never has). Their daughter is Paula (who, like most 12-year-olds, has never given much thought to the question of art and sustenance but knows what she likes to eat, which is just about everything).

Paul Bianchini is a mid-Atlantic Frenchman—born here, educated at the University of Michigan, drafted into the U.S. Army during the Korean war. A visitor's quick sympathy, linked to dimly remembered visions of frozen dogfaces retreating from the Choshin Reservoir under a deadly hail of Chinese artillery fire, is turned aside with a wide grin: "Not me. I did my soldiering in Texas. In *the Signal Corps, repairing radios.*"

Paris Venture

The Bianchinis have been married 14 years. They returned to Paris about five years ago from New York, where Paul used to run an art gallery. Business was good—Warhol and Lichtenstein were riding the crest of a wave—but the recession eventually indicated a move, and the lure of Paris proved as strong as ever. His current enthusiasm is a venture that grew out of a hunch related to some fundamental insights on the art market. One of them is that there is, potentially, a mass market for original art work at a price within the reach of nearly everyone—which is not quite as self-evident as one might think: It does not involve the sale of cheap reproductions. Bianchini's firm is bringing out books consisting of work by well-known artists, produced specifically for that purpose—and selling for about $5 a volume. A key factor in keeping the cost down is that the work is black-and-white.

"The artists," Bianchini said, "are willing to accept a straight 10-per-cent royalty—and no advance at all. If it goes into further editions they have a choice of continuing on a royalty basis or accepting payment in copies of their book." Bianchini, who is slim, elegant and has achieved a hair style that would seem to satisfy the Cavaliers without enraging the Roundheads, had an appointment and therefore was obliged to leave the field to his wife.

Pati Hill, who is slim, striking, and wore *her* (white-blond) hair in a red bandana, sat on the floor near the wood fire looking picturesque, an attitude that comes naturally: Before she began writing novels she was a top Paris photographic model (and briefly a mannequin, for Molyneux). She has published five books but her new novel, "Impossible Dreams," is her first extended piece of writing in 12 years: She stopped when Paula was born, and it was not coincidental. "I just could not seem to get the necessary time to write . . . *Though I made some false starts.*" The new book, not yet published, is the first she has written in French. She did an English translation herself; a long excerpt appeared last winter in the front section of the Carolina Quarterly. Wrapped around the issue was an orange band inscribed "An Angry French Housewife."

Dying Institution

The adjective seems misplaced—on first acquaintance, in front of a log fire on a wet spring afternoon. Sipping tea from a bowl, keeping an eye on a cat recently in heat, *she seemed to be coping* with the French as well as most. She does have, though, a kind of disciplined intensity that comes out in conversation. And the characteristic anxiety of a writer to express herself with as much precision as possible, given the fluidity of speech. She has pretty firm ideas, evidently, about many things, including marriage: It's a dying institution: "I like living with Paul . . . but I like living with lots of people . . ." To the suggestion that marriage was invented by women, she is too polite, evidently, to suggest that the visitor go and soak his head, and replies merely that "it was invented by the Devil—in the guise of a man."

She has, one might think, more than an average amount of first-hand experience in the field: "I left the University of Virginia with a boy . . . That marriage lasted not much more than nine months." And the second one not a lot longer. She came to Paris in 1949—"I've spent most of my adult life here." In New York, as a late teen-ager, she had written for Mademoiselle and Seventeen. When she arrived here, in addition to modeling she began to write for the Paris Review—"George (Plimpton) was a friend of mine."

What about the much-debated question of what exile, or expatriation, does to a writer? And how about Joyce's famous recommendation: "Exile, silence, and cunning"? She gave it careful consideration. "Well, I'm certainly not exiled. Silence? Yes—that's what I couldn't get enough of during those 12 years after Paula was born [the child's arrival astonished her, apparently, but not in the usual sense]. Cunning? No, I don't like that; I don't like cunning people . . ."

What does she like? "The country—I'm a country girl. We have a place in the Yonne (in central France) and when I'm there, *I don't want to be anywhere else, ever . . .* But I want to be everywhere, and do everything . . ."



Paula, Paul Bianchini and Pati Hill.

PARIS THEATER

Irwin Shaw's Durable 'The Gentle People'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 27 (IHT).—Irwin Shaw, mainly known for his novels and short stories, is the author of several plays. The best of these is "The Gentle People," a comic parable of innocence's victory over evil. It is less ambitious than others but, within its self-imposed limits, it is his most satisfactory contribution to the theater.

The play was first produced on Broadway just before World War II and is often revived. It came to Paris—in Marcel Duhamel's adaptation, "Philippe et Jonas"—some seasons ago for a prosperous run at the Gaité-Montparnasse and then went on tour. It is back again in this translation at the Théâtre de Boulogne-Billancourt, showing that the play has weathered the years unscathed.

Shaw has taken a simple anecdote as a pivot for the play. Two elderly codgers of Brooklyn like to spend their idle hours fishing in a small boat on the East River bank. The first has a nagging wife and a problem teen-aged daughter at home, and the second is anxious to escape marriage to a predatory widow. A waterfront racketeer, hunting fresh prey, threatens them for "protection" money. As his initial charge is modest and they are frightened, they pay up. But, of course, his demands increase, he tries to seduce the problem daughter and gives her father a severe beating.

When their recourse to the police courts comes to nothing they talk about their troubles in a Turkish bath. They decide quite simply to murder their oppressor. They invite him for a ride in their *boat to discuss business,* bludgeon him to death and throw his body overboard. Everyone else lives happily ever after.

Shaw dexterously evokes flashes of insight and appreciation which, in combination, build themselves into intelligible and sympathetic character. Every one of his figures is fully and convincingly drawn: the harmless old-timers wanting only peace and quiet; the complaining wife with her endless reprimands and repertory of imaginary ailments; the bird-brained daughter and her maudlin suitor; the self-congratulatory gangster; the bungling night-court judge; the dumb but friendly dock cop; the inflexible widow, and even the moaning bankrupt with unsolicited advice in the steam bath. Shaw has touched all of them up brightly.

Claude Dauphin as Jonas and Henri Labussière as Philippe are enormously droll and winning and Jacques Sereys deftly caricatures his assignment as the gangster. Jean-Pierre Grenier, who directed the original Parisian production, has directed the script again, this time at a too leisurely pace, but Shaw's comedy retains its sparkle, charm and human values.

* * *

"Le Pape Kidnappé"—which André Roussin has adapted from the Portuguese of Joao Berthencourt and which is playing at the Edouard VII—similarly preaches peace on earth and goodwill to men, but it does so far less expertly than the Irwin Shaw comedy.

Its premise is slight—too slight to constitute a complete evening. A Jewish taxi driver, eager to publicize a pacifist movement, kidnaps a pope (who is on an official visit to New York) and holds him prisoner in his suburban home. The pope is delighted to play truant from his duties and takes the abduction in the light of a surprise vacation. He makes warm friends with the Jewish family and dabbles in gardening until his whereabouts are discovered due to gossiping neighbors. *An officious cardinal gives* the taxi driver a severe dressing-down, but the pope intervenes and, saving his captor from jail, invites everyone to come and see him in Rome.

This gentle, childish balderdash is well-intentioned, but the same thing might be said of "Abie's Irish Rose." Like that hit, "Le Pape Kidnappé" may have wide appeal. *It has already been* a great success in South America and is apt to find devotees in France and elsewhere. There are always ready customers for excessive sentimentality. The veteran Pierre Bertin as the picturesque pope of the Roussin-Bethencourt nonsense is the main feature of the Edouard VII production.

* * *

For the more mature playgoer there is "The Dance of Death" (Part I only) in French at the tiny theater of the Centre Culturel Suédois (11 Rue Payenne). Strindberg's scorching depiction of algolagnia is as powerful a drama as the century has given us and it again casts its hypnotic spell in its present production, wisely uninterrupted by intermissions to sustain its intensity and *to demonstrate its mounting* might.

Since the role of the embittered army captain who, exiled to a lonely post grows to hate his wife, has recently been interpreted by Laurence Olivier and on the screen by Erich von Stroheim, it is a brave player who would dare to follow. Henry Pillsbury, a young, semi-professional American actor, has valiantly volunteered and replies to the challenge on a lower histrionic level with an acceptable characterization, intelligent and sound. Cléo Athanasiou as his partner in the diabolic dance and Max Douchin as the visitor who is drawn into the inferno of marital conflict also do well, but the play's the thing. There are few to match it in the modern repertory.

Lincoln Center Will Gut Hall for Acoustic Problems

By Harold C. Schonberg

NEW YORK, March 27 (NYT).—In an all-out effort to correct the acoustics of Avery Fisher Hall in Lincoln Center, the auditorium will be gutted next year and a completely new installation built under the supervision of the acoustician Cyril Harris and the architect Philip Johnson.

The auditorium of the New Avery Fisher Hall, as it will be renamed, will have nothing in common with that of the original Philharmonic Hall of 1962 or any of its subsequent acoustic renovations. It will have a completely new look and, it is hoped, a quality of sound equal to that of any other concert hall in the world.

Lincoln Center announced Tuesday that work was expected to start in May, 1976. The hall will be closed for five months while the reconstruction is taking place. The estimated cost of the new installation is between $2 million and $3 million.

The funds will come from a gift made to Lincoln Center by Avery Fisher in September, 1973. At that time the gift had a market value of close to $10 million, and the money was earmarked for the maintenance of Philharmonic Hall, which was promptly given the name Avery Fisher Hall.

Completing Gift

Mr. Fisher, a pioneer manufacturer of high-fidelity equipment, originally intended to present the sum to Lincoln Center in installments, the final one to be made in 1979. But to make the *reconstruction* possible, he will complete his gift at this time.

"New York is the greatest music center in the world," Mr. Fisher said. "We need a hall that is perfect, a supreme concert hall to represent the city. There was no point any longer taking halfway measures in relation to the hall. A fresh start was needed."

From the beginning, Philharmonic Hall was plagued with acoustic problems. The hall suffered from a lack of bass; echoes, and a dry, unresonant sound. Within a few months the original acoustician, Leo Beranek, of Bolt Beranek and Newman, was dismissed.

A German acoustician, Heinrich Keilholtz, was engaged for acoustic alteration. There were three major renovations, in 1964, 1965 and 1969, at a cost of about $2 million. The original acoustic "clouds" were removed and a new ceiling was put in. Sound dispersal units, in free wooden forms, were placed at the side walls.

But although there was some improvement, Philharmonic Hall never was satisfactory. Musicians on stage continued to complain that they could not hear one another. From listening areas in the hall there still was a lack of bass and "presence."

In effect, Lincoln Center is following the advice of the late George Szell, who listened to the acoustics during tuning week in 1962. "Tear it down and start over," the conductor said.

SHARPS & FLATS

Ella Fitzgerald, continuing her British tour, will be in London on March 31 with Oscar Peterson at the Royal Festival Hall at 6 and 9 p.m. On April 2 she and Peterson will be in Southport at the Southport Theatre and on April 3, 4 and 5 she will be in Wakefield at the Theatre Club.

* * *

LONDON—There will be an International Festival of Country Music at the Empire Pool Wembley on March 29 and 30, starting at 10 a.m. both days. Guitarist Joe Pass and his trio and the Danny Moss quartet with Jeanie Lambe open on Marc 31 at Ronnie Scott's for two weeks, following the Back Door and the Dick Morrissey Quartet.

* * *

AMSTERDAM—French singer Charles Aznavour will be at the Concertgebouw on March 29 at 8 p.m.

* * *

ZURICH—Pianist-singer Alice Darr will be at the Nova-Park Hotel for the month of April.

* * *

PALMA DE MALLORCA, Spain—The Delta Rhythm Boys will be appearing nightly at Tito's from March 29 through April 12.

* * *

COPENHAGEN—Pianist-singer Anne Morré will be at the Sheraton Hotel for the months of April, May and June.

* * *

PARIS—Josephine Baker is headlining the revue at the Bobino Music Hall. Nancy Holloway and Willie Mabon are appearing nightly at the Trois Maillets. Mickey Baker will be at the Caveau de la Huchette from April 1 to 6. Jimmy Gourley and his trio will be at the Petit Journal on April 1 at 9:30 p.m. Singer and bongo drummer Terri Quaye and the Georges Arvenitas Trio will be at Le Chevalier du Temple on March 30, April 1 and April 3 at midnight and 2 a.m.

* * *

This week's top singles are, in the United States: "Lovin' You" by Minnie Riperton and "Lady Marmalade" by Labelle; and in Britain: "Bye Bye Baby" by the Bay City Rollers.

FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
71½	46½	AbbLab 1.44	18	257	70⅛	69¼	70	+ ¾
45¼	33¼	ACF In 2.60	8	24	41⅞	40⅝	41½	+ ⅝
10⅝	7	AcmeClv .50	6	4	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	AdmDg .04e	8	36	3	3	3	+ ⅛
10¼	7⅜	AdmEx .77e		31	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ¼
3⅝	2⅛	Adms Millis		3	3⅝	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
8	3¼	Addressog		77	6¾	6½	6¾	
9¾	7½	Advlnv .26e		40	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
26½	20	AetnaLf 1.08	8	328	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞	
7	4¾	Aguirre Co	7	1	6	6	6	
10½	6⅞	Ahmans .20	6	14	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅜
3	1⅝	Aileen Inc	7	62	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
69¾	4¾	AirPrd .20b	19	199	69	67½	67⅝	— 1⅞
15⅝	10½	Aircolnc .90	5	30	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	
2	1	AJ Industris		15	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	
13¾	10½	Akzona 1.20	5	11	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
13	7⅞	Ala Gas 1.18	7	6	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ¼
94½	78	AlaP pf9.4		z180	93	91½	91½	— 1
14¼	9	Alaska Intrs	12	58	13⅝	13¼	13½	+ ¼
19⅛	13⅞	Albanyln .60	6	11	18	17½	17⅝	+ ⅝
7⅛	4⅝	AlbertoC 3.6	18	3	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
14⅞	12¼	Albertsn .60	8	10	14⅛	14	14	— ⅜
22½	18⅞	AlcanAl 1.28	5	579	21¾	21	21⅛	+ ⅜
10¾	7½	AlcoStd .48	4	15	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
26¼	15¼	AlconLb .24	25	42	25	24¼	25	+ ⅜
5½	2½	Alexdrs .16e	8	26	5	4¾	4¾	
6⅝	3⅝	Alison Mtg	18	32	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
9	6⅞	AllegCp .45e	3	37	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
26⅞	20⅝	AllgLud 1.80	3	33	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ¼
19⅛	12⅝	AllgPw 1.52	8	199	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
7	4⅛	AllenGrp .48	6	3	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
38¼	27	AlldCh 1.80	7	274	37¾	36⅝	36⅞	— ½
13⅞	8⅝	AlldMnt .54	8	35	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
15⅝	12½	AlldProd 1	4	5	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅜
28⅝	15⅞	AlldStr 1.50	6	101	28½	28⅜	28½	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		80	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅝	AllisChal .26	5	61	9½	9	9¼	+ ⅜
8	5⅛	AllrtAut .56	7	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
10⅞	7⅜	Alpha Pl .72	4	5	9¾	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
41	27⅝	Alcoa 1.34	7	200	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	+ ⅛
39⅞	26¾	AmalgSug 3	3	46	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞	+ ½
41⅝	29¾	Amax 1.75	7	327	41⅜	41⅛	41⅜	— ⅛
101	77	Amax pf5.25		3	101¾	101	101¾	+ ¾
12¼	6	AMBAC .50	5	30	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
5⅛	3	Amcord .24	5	22	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
18¾	13¼	Amerce 1.20	4	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¾
33¼	26½	Amrc pf2.60		2	32½	32	32	
22⅝	15⅛	A Hess .38b	3	196	17½	17	17	— ½
54⅜	42¼	A Hes pf3.50		63	49¼	48	49	+ ¼
14½	7⅝	AAirFlt .44	19	36	14¼	13¾	14	
10⅛	5⅛	Am Airlin	12	163	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
8	3¾	A Baker .20		12	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅜
40	30½	A Brnds 2.68	7	60	38½	38⅛	38½	— ⅜
21½	13⅛	AmBdcst .80	7	230	21¼	21	21	— ¼
34½	29⅛	A Carr 2.20a	6	69	33	32½	32¾	
23½	18¾	A Can pf1.75		2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
3⅜	1½	AmCen Mtg		7	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
18½	13¾	A Chain 1.70	5	5	17½	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
27⅞	20⅝	A Cyan 1.50	8	213	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
13	8½	AmDist .12p	25	8	9	8¾	9	— ⅛
28	16½	A DisTel .52	13	20	26¾	26⅜	26¾	
4⅛	2¾	AmDualVt		4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
13	11	ADul pf.84a		2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
17⅜	14¾	AmElPw 2	8	1022	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
6½	3⅝	AFamily .24	4	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5¼	3⅛	AmFin .20		11	5	5	5	+ ¼
14¼	11¾	AmF pf1.50		z20	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅞
24¾	20⅞	AGIBd 1.98e		40	22¾	22¼	22½	
17¾	14⅝	AGenCv 1.72		22	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	9	A Gnins .60	5	50	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
22	17⅞	A Gln pf1.80		85	21	20¾	21	+ ¾
11⅝	8⅝	AmHoist .70	5	19	10⅞	10½	10¾	— ⅛
40½	27¾	A Home .88	27	759	39½	38½	38¾	+ ⅛
35	25⅞	AmHosp .30	24	167	31¼	31	31¼	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Am Invest		53	3½	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
6⅞	3½	A Medicl .12	7	123	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
5⅝	1¾	A Medicorp	6	553	5	4¾	4⅞	+ ¼
6⅞	3⅝	Am Motors	14	254	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
38¾	35	ANatGs 2.54	7	118	36⅝	36⅛	36¼	+ ⅜
6⅞	3⅝	Am Seating	23	10	6	6	6	— ⅛
11¼	5⅝	AmShip .68b	123	11	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
17¼	13⅝	A Smelt 1.50	4	136	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅜
13¾	8¼	AmStand .80	5	66	13⅛	12¾	13	
54¾	41⅝	A Std pf4.75		15	54	53¾	54	— ⅜
9⅝	6	AmSteril .28	13	81	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
38	24¾	AmStores 2	4	18	35¾	35½	35¾	+ ⅜
2⅛	7-16	AT&T wt		179	1⅛	1	1⅛	
51¼	44¾	AmT&T 3.40	10	1013	50¼	49½	49¾	+ ¼
56⅝	49	AmT&T pf 4		67	54⅝	53½	53⅝	
46¾	40½	ATT pfB3.74		32	44	43⅞	44	+ ¼
46	39¼	ATT pfA3.64		9	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	
9⅝	8⅛	AWatWk .64	5	15	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
13⅛	8½	Ameron .90	4	13	13	13	13	
5	2⅝	AmesD .10e	4	16	4½	4⅜	4½	
15	10⅝	Ametek 1	7	14	14⅝	14⅜	14½	+ ⅜
15⅞	9⅝	AMF In 1.24	3	83	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅜
21⅝	15⅝	Amfac Inc 1	4	131	22	21⅜	21⅝	
36½	23⅛	AMP Inc .37	27	131	33⅝	32⅞	33½	+ ⅜
8⅞	6⅝	Ampco .40a	3	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅝	Ampex Corp	5	128	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
4⅞	1¾	Amrep Corp	5	31	3	2⅞	2⅞	
31⅞	25½	Amstar 2.40	2	22	29⅛	28¾	28⅞	— ⅜
8⅝	7⅜	Amstr pf.68		9	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
51⅞	35½	Amsted 3.20	6	112	50⅞	50⅜	50⅝	+ ⅞
7¾	5⅝	Amtel .32	4	46	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
18½	13½	Anacon 1.20	4	264	17½	17¼	17⅜	
17⅞	14	AnchrH 1.20	7	27	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
26½	20⅛	AnderClay 1	5	22	24¼	23¾	24	
7½	4½	Angelica .12	8	43	7⅛	6⅞	7	
18½	13¼	AnsulCo .62t	4	22	16¼	15⅞	16	
11¼	9⅝	Apache .50	5	17	10⅛	10	10	
12⅞	9½	ApcoOil .49t	4	7	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅜
2½	11-16	Apeco Corp		67	2	1¾	2	+ ⅛
15¼	9⅛	APL Corp 1	6	32	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
14⅝	9	APL pfC1.06		4	12½	12¼	12⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1⅛	Appild Mag		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
85	48¼	ARA Sv 1.46	4	76	79⅞	78	78	— 1
9¼	6⅞	ArcataN .36	6	59	9	8½	9	+ ½
23½	20	ArcatN pf 2		2	23¼	23¼	23¼	
23⅝	16½	ArchrD .25b	72	238	23	22¼	22½	+ ⅝
2½	1⅝	Arctic Entr		14	2¼	2½	2¼	+ ⅛
4⅛	2¼	Aristar		27	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
14⅞	7⅞	ArizPSv 1.36	6	107	13⅝	13⅝	13½	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅝	ArkBest .44		13	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	20⅝	ArkLGs 0.70	7	186	24⅞	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
2⅝	1⅝	Arlen RltyD		35	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
7	6	Armada Cp	5	14	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
30¾	23	Armco 1.60a	4	221	30⅛	29¾	30	— ⅜
28¾	23⅝	Arm pf 2.10		9	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	— ⅛
53	43½	Armr pf4.75		z30	50	50	50	— ½
26⅛	20¼	ArmstCk .92	17	91	25½	25	25	— ¼
17⅛	11⅛	Armst Rub	5	22	12	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
13	10⅞	AroCorp 1	5	4	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Arvin .39r	10	48	7⅞	7½	7½	— ¼
83⅞	62½	ASA Lt 1.40		72	77¾	77	77	— ⅞
21	16½	AshiOil 1.50	4	73	19¼	19	19	— ⅜
28	16¼	AsdDrG 1.40	8	393	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅝
8¼	5¾	Athlone .40	4	484	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
5⅝	2½	Atico 1.50e	7	19	4¼	4	4⅛	
17¾	12⅝	AtlCyEl 1.50	6	36	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
95	75½	AtlRich 2.50	10	28	82⅝	81¼	81⅝	— ⅝
61½	52	AtlRc pf2.80		38	56⅝	56	56	— ⅝
2½	1⅛	Atlas Corp		50	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
7⅜	3⅝	ATO Inc .20	4	8	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅜
49⅞	27½	AutDat .20e	28	60	49½	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅝
4⅝	1¾	Autom Ind	6	38	4⅛	4	4⅛	
5⅝	2⅝	Avco Corp		1050	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
15-16	⅝	Avco Cp wt		40	¾	11-16	¾	+ 1-16
17	9¾	AvcoCp pf		5	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
32⅝	21⅝	AveryPd .30	19	37	22¼	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Avnetinc .34	3	54	7⅛	6⅞	7	
8⅛	5⅝	Avis Inc	11	21	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Avnetinc .34	3	54	7⅛	6⅞	7	
40⅝	27⅞	AvonPd 1.48	20	410	38¼	37¾	38	— ¼
16¼	13	Aztec OilGs	11	28	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛

B

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
19⅝	13½	BabckW .80	6	77	16¾	16½	16⅝	
7⅝	3	Bache .10e		78	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅛	Bakerln .20	8	120	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
38⅞	32	BakerOil .37	19	232	37¾	36¼	37¾	+ 1½
8¾	6⅝	BaldDH .40a	4	23	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
17½	11⅝	Ball Cp .60	8	12	16⅝	16⅝	16½	+ ⅛
19	¾ 15½	BalGE 1.96	7	134	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ¼
36½	25⅝	Bandag Inc	25	177	33⅞	33⅛	33½	— ⅛
6	2⅝	Bangr Punt		6	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅜
17	10⅞	BangP pf 2		1	14½	14½	14½	
31⅝	24½	BkofNY 2.20	5	38	30½	29⅞	30	— ⅛
13½	9½	Bk of Va .88	5	8	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
42	31¾	BankTr 3	5	40	36¾	36	36½	— ¼
22¼	19⅝	BarbOil .80e		9	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
17⅝	11¼	BardCR .20	17	6	16⅝	16¼	16¼	
4⅛	1⅝	Barnett Mtg		40	3½	3⅜	3½	
9¾	6⅝	Basicinc .60	4	8	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	14½	BatesMf .20	2	180	19⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅜
24¼	18⅝	Bate Mf pf 1		36	24	23½	23⅝	— ¼
12⅛	4½	Bathind .46	139	106	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
28½	21⅝	BauschL .60	12	98	26⅝	25⅝	25½	— ⅛
45¾	31½	BaxtLab .19	37	289	45¼	44⅛	44⅜	— ⅛
18	14½	BayStG 1.80	6	11	16	15½	15⅝	— ¼
24	14¾	Bearing .32	11	45	23¼	23	23	+ 1¼
21½	14⅝	BeatFds .72	12	290	20	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
35	17⅝	Beckmn .50	14	43	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅝
37⅛	28	BectDick .40	21	69	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞	+ ⅝
11	6⅝	BeechA .60b	6	245	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅜
22⅝	15	Beker .28	5	168	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅝
15⅞	11¼	BelcoPet .60	3	22	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
15⅝	12¾	Belden 1.20	5	3	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	5¼	BeldHe .30b	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	10⅝	BellHow .84	6	63	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅞
18	13⅞	BemisCo 1b	4	2	15	15	15	+ ¼
34½	21¾	Bendix 1.80	7	169	32⅝	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
51	36	Bendix pf 3		2	47½	47¼	47½	+ ½
19⅞	14⅝	BenfiCp 1.25	6	88	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ½
51¾	38	Benef pf4.30		3	48¼	48½	48¼	
27½	21½	Bnfl 5pf 2.50		z70	25½	25¼	25½	
7⅞	3¾	BenfStd Mtg		3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
3⅞	2⅝	BengtB .07e	8	83	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
5	2⅛	Berkey Pho		58	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
7½	2⅞	Best Prod	10	269	7⅞	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
35	24¾	BethStl 2a	4	680	34¾	34⅛	34⅝	+ ⅝
43½	35⅝	BigThre .48	18	84	43	42½	42⅞	— ½
33¼	20⅝	BlackDr .40	28	184	31¾	30⅝	31¼	+ ½
5¼	3⅞	BlairJhn .48	15	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	10¼	BligLau 1.10	4	6	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
16½	10⅝	BlockHR .40	10	386	14½	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
24½	12½	BlueBell .80	7	165	24	23½	24	+ ⅝
2⅝	1⅝	Bobbie Brks		23	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ¼
22⅝	15⅛	Boeing .80	6	214	21¾	21	21	+ ⅛
18⅞	10½	BoiseCas .50	5	177	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	— ½
22	15⅝	BkMont 1.50	6	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
24⅞	20½	Borden 1.30	9	2213	24⅞	23½	23⅝	— ½
17⅝	13½	BorWar 1.35	6	61	17⅜	16⅞	17	— ⅜
2⅝	1¼	Bormans	6	12	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
20⅝	15½	BosEd 2.44	8	52	19¾	19½	19⅝	+ ⅜
90	78	BosE pf8.88		z150	84	83	83	
8¾	5	Braniff .20e	6	825	8⅛	7¾	7⅞	
43½	36½	BriggS 1.60a	12	15	40⅞	40¼	40¼	— ¾
63⅞	46½	BristMy 1.60	16	339	60⅝	59⅝	60	+ ⅜
39¾	33	BristM pf 2		17	38¾	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅝
10⅝	4½	BritPat .40e	3	1267	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	12¾	Brkwy Gls 1	6	42	16	15⅝	16	+ ¼
17	11⅞	BklyUG 1.72	7	14	16¼	16	16	
11¾	9½	Brown Co	3	0	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	
19⅝	13½	BwnGp .60	9	37	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅞
7⅝	4⅞	BwnShrp .20	5	9	7⅛	7	7	— ¼
8¼	5	BrwnFer .20	7	69	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
14⅝	9	Brunswk .40	6	x274	13⅝	13	13¼	+ ¼
14⅞	9¼	BrushW .40	5	3	14	13⅞	14	+ ¼
6	3½	BT Mt 1.15e		253	7	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅜
38½	28	BucyErie 1	14	144	33	31¾	32½	+ ⅝
10¼	7⅛	BuddCo .80	6	51	10	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
4¼	2⅝	BudInd .22t	5	15	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
17	12	BuffFor 1.20	14	4	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
9⅝	7	BulovaW .70	6	44	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ½
22½	19¾	BunkHll 1.92		10	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
7½	3¾	BunkrRa .40	9	42	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
14⅝	9⅝	Bunkr pf1.50		5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
24	14⅝	Burlind 1.20	8	312	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅞
42⅞	34⅝	BurlNor 1.70	5	75	35⅞	35½	35½	— ⅜
7½	6⅝	BurlNo pf.55		11	7⅛	7	7	
21½	11¾	Burndy .78	7	21	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅜
96¼	61⅝	Burrghs .60	25	351	92	90⅝	90⅝	— 1⅝

C

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5½	3⅝	CabCab For	3	15	4½	4⅝	4½	+ ¼
21	15¾	Cabot Cp .92	4	78	18½	18	18	— ⅜
3¼	1⅝	Cadence Ind		25	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅜	2⅝	Caesars Wrl	5	18	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
4⅝	2⅝	Cal Financl		24	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
15⅝	13⅝	CalP Ut 1.52	7	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
13⅝	7½	Callahn .15r	10	26	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
3⅝	1⅝	Camrn Brn		72	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
36¾	28⅝	CamRL .60a	19	66	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞	+ ⅜
33⅞	27⅜	CamSp 1.24	12	35	31⅝	30⅞	31½	— ¼
17⅛	13¾	CdnPac .86e	6	21	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
11⅝	7	CanalR 1.10	9	2	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
38½	22	CapCit Com	13	9	36	36	36	
26⅝	22⅝	Cap Hold .34	14	66	23½	23	23⅛	— ½
3⅝	1⅞	Capit Mtg		2	3	3	3	
37⅞	28¼	Carbor 1.70	5	34	34	33¼	34	— ¼
2⅞	2	Carling OKe		8	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	
14⅝	10¼	Carlisle .88	4	3	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ¼
6¼	4⅝	CaroFrg .40	7	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
17	11	CaroPw 1.60	7	167	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	
22½	15⅞	CarTec 1.60	4	16	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
12¾	6⅝	CarrCp .52	32	62	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
12	10⅝	CarrGn .57e		18	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
24	13¾	Cart Hwl .80	11	217	24⅛	23¾	24	
40½	24¾	CartHw pf 2		89	41¼	40	41	+ 1
9⅛	6⅛	CartWall .40	9	21	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	— ⅛
9½	6½	CascNGs .92	35	11	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	13¼	CastlCk .80b	6	62	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
69⅛	48	CaterTr 1.80	16	370	65⅞	64½	65⅞	— ⅜
45½	28⅞	CBS 1.46	12	328	46⅝	45⅛	45⅞	+ 1¼
31	20½	CBS pf 1		81	31¾	31	31⅝	+ 1⅛
1⅜	⅞	CCI Corp		8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
16	11¾	Ceco Cp 1.15	5	16	15⅜	15¼	15⅛	+ ⅛
31⅝	25⅝	Celanse 2.80	4	66	29⅝	29	29	
7½	3⅝	Cencolnc .20		62	5⅝	5½	5½	
10½	5	Centex .12	15	209	10⅛	9¾	9¾	
16	12½	CenHud 1.72	8	23	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ½
17	11¾	CenIILt 1.60	8	24	16⅝	15	15⅛	— ½
29½	25¼	CnILt pf2.87		z420	26½	25¼	26½	+ ¼
13½	9⅝	CenIPS 1.20	8	61	12	11⅝	11¾	— ⅛
17⅝	14⅛	CenLaE 1.08	7	264	16	15¾	16	+ ⅜
13⅝	10⅛	CeMPw 1.34	8	12	12⅝	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
17	14½	CenSoW 1.16	9	173	15¾	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	10	CenSoya .60	9	82	13⅝	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
20½	16½	CenTel 1.32	9	78	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	+ ⅝
16½	6½	Centrn Data	9	250	15½	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
15	11⅝	Cerro 1.20	7	43	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
10¾	6¾	CertTeed .60		26	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
17½	11⅞	CessnaAir 1	5	100	15½	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
17⅝	10½	Champint 1	5	142	15¾	14⅞	15	
19½	12⅞	Chml pf1.20		23	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
12½	9	ChamSp .60	9	197	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
23¾	7¾	Chance .40	13	30	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	+ ⅛
34⅞	17¼	CharlCo .40a	3	79	31¼	30¼	30½	— ¼
23¼	18⅝	Chartr NY 2	5	44	23⅝	22⅞	23⅝	+ ⅝
9½	7⅛	ChaseFd .60		62	7⅝	7¼	7½	
32½	26½	ChaseM 2.20	6	4¼4	32⅞	31⅞	32⅞	+ ⅜
8⅝	4½	ChasT 1.73e		392	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7	5⅛	Chelsea .40a	3	22	5⅞	5½	5⅝	
31¼	22⅝	Chemin 1.10	5	31	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅝
39⅝	29⅝	ChmNY 2.88	6	176	35⅝	34⅞	35¼	+ 1¼
35	28	CheVa 1.80a	4	2	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
65	37⅛	Chesbg 1.36	22	58	62⅞	61⅞	61⅞	— 1¼
32½	26	Chessie 2.10	6	108	32⅛	30⅝	32⅝	+ 2
13¼	10¼	ChiEasll .65	5	23	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅛
11¼	5⅝	ChiMilw Cp	2	52	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
15	10	Chi Milw pf		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅝
29½	23½	ChiPneuT 2	8	58	27	26½	27	+ ⅜
10¼	4½	viChiRIP		78	7	5⅝	7	+ 1⅝
3⅞	2⅛	ChkFull .12r		12	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Chris Craft		52	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
11⅜	8⅛	Chromal .70	5	102	10⅝	10⅛	10½	— ⅜
11⅞	7⅝	Chrysler		621	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
2⅝	1⅝	Chrysler wt		9	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	1	Cl Mtg Gp		40	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	2½	Cl Rlt Inv		18	2⅛	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	18⅝	CinBell 1.60	7	10	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅜
19⅝	14⅝	CinnGE 1.64	9	15	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
104¾	97½	CinG pf9.30		z230	97	94½	94½	— 1
102½	98	CinG pf9.28		z40	99	99	99	— 3
48½	40⅝	CinGE pf 4		z60	43½	43½	43½	— ⅜
20⅝	16⅝	CinMila 1.40	6	42	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	— ⅜
36½	30⅞	CIT Fin 2.20	8	46	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞	+ ¼
36½	28⅝	Citicorp .88	13	1059	34	32½	32½	— ⅝
45	38	CitiesSv 2.40	5	238	40⅞	40¼	40⅜	— ⅜
6	2½	CitzSo 1.89e	5	56	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	— ¼
4⅝	1⅝	Citizns Mtg	4	8	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
7¾	4¾	Citylnvst .66	8	130	7¾	7	7¼	+ ⅝
1	7-16	City Inv wt		2	15-16	⅞	15-16	
18⅛	11¾	Cityln pf B2		44	17⅝	16¾	17⅝	+ ½
2½	1¾	City Strs		3	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
32	22¾	ClarkE 1.40	8	65	28½	28⅛	28¼	— ⅜
10⅝	7⅝	ClarkOil .50		47	9	8½	9	+ ⅜
5⅞	2⅞	CLC Am .24	4	8	5⅛	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
85⅛	66⅛	ClvClif 2.60a	10	14	85½	85	85½	+ ½
28⅛	23⅝	ClvElIll 2.48	7	75	26	25⅝	25⅝	
115¼	106½	C'evEl pf 12		z2750	111	109½	109½	
83	70	ClElll pf7.56		z50	79½	79½	79½	— ½
81	68½	ClElll pf7.40		z1000	83	80	80	
8⅛	7½	viClevPlt Sp		240	9	9	9	+ 1
11⅝	6⅛	CloroxCo .32	12	275	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅜
5⅝	3¼	CluetPea .30		165	5¼	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
10	7⅞	CluettP pf 1		19	10	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	6⅝	CMIInv Cp	333	107	10⅝	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
5¼	2¾	CNA Finl		26	4⅝	4½	4½	
10⅛	6¼	CNA pfA1.10		20	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
12	9½	CNA I 1.08a		16	10⅞	10¾	10⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	½	CNA Larw		5	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
11⅞	6¼	CNAL pf2.10		7	9	8⅞	9	
9⅝	5⅝	CoastSt Gas	3	106	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
15¾	11½	CstSG pf1.19		2	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
81½	53¼	CocaCol 2.30	24	439	80	79⅞	79¼	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	CocaBtlg .40	18	291	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
12½	6½	Co'dwBk .36	7	6	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	1½	Coleco Ind	46	7	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
30¼	22	ColgPal .68	17	244	29¾	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅛
6¾	4¼	CollinAlk .48	6	31	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅜
5¼	2⅛	Collins Fd	10	12	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
35⅞	24⅝	ColPenn .40	15	126	34½	33¾	34	+ ⅜
20⅝	15½	ColonlSt 1.25	8	4	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ½
30¼	23½	Coltind 2	3	106	28¾	27½	28	— ¾
50	41½	Colt pf4.25		11	48½	47¾	47¾	— ¾
27	22⅝	ColGas 2.86	8	60	26½	26⅝	26½	+ ¼
55¼	49¼	ColGs pf5.62		4	53¾	53	53	— ¾
7	2⅝	Colum Pict	20	712	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
17½	12⅝	ColSOh 1.96	8	131	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
5	1¾	Colwel Mtg		8	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	5	Combd Com	9	114	15	14⅝	14½	— ½
39⅛	25⅝	CombE 1.80	11	123	38½	37⅝	37¾	+ ¾
35¼	25¾	CmE pf1.76		1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¾
43⅝	29¾	ComlSol 1.40	8	192	43½	43⅛	43¼	
27⅞	22⅝	CommwE 2.30	8	111	24½	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
79	70	ComE pf7.24		1	78	78	78	+ ½
29⅝	25⅝	ComE pf2.87		9	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ¼
23½	19	CommwE pf 2		3	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
22¼	17¾	ComE pf1.90		8	20¼	20	20¼	+ ½
18⅞	16½	ComE pf1.42		4	17	17	17	
8½	5¼	ComwO .22t	13	290	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
17	13¼	ComO pf1.72		18	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
21	9⅛	Compugrp	6	31	18⅝	17½	17⅝	— ¼
4⅛	1¾	Comput Sci	18	42	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
36½	28⅝	Comsat 1	8	85	36⅞	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅞
6	3¼	ConAgra		12	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
16	10¾	ConnM 1.60	9	20	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
19⅝	10⅞	Conrac .60	7	7	16½	16¼	16½	— ⅛
12⅝	7½	ConEd .70e	4	154	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
53¼	41½	ConEd pf6		2	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	
45½	36½	ConEd pf 5		5	43	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅝
41	31¼	CnE pfC4.65		z200	40½	39	40½	+ ½
18½	12¾	ConFds 1.35	8	170	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝	
56½	43⅛	ConF pf4.50		26	51¼	50⅜	50⅝	— ¾
14	9⅛	ConFrgt .70	7	95	15⅛	14	15⅛	+ 1⅛
27	21⅝	ConNGs 2.18	7	27	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
106	104	CnG pf 10.96		z19360	104⅝	104	104⅝	+ ⅝
15	9⅝	ConsuPow 2	11	119	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
67	55	CnPw pf7.76		z260	63	63	63	— ¾
59½	49	CnPow pf 6		12	57½	57⅛	57⅛	+ ⅜
41	31½	CnPw pf4.50		z100	38	38	38	+ 1
6¼	3½	Cont Air Lin	10	64	5½	5⅝	5½	
28⅞	25	ConCan 1.80	7	106	26⅞	26½	26⅝	
9	7½	ConlCop .80	2	33	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
38	32½	ConlCp 2.60	11	117	37¼	36⅝	36⅞	— ⅜
41½	36⅝	CtlC pfA2.50		3	40⅞	40⅝	40⅞	— ⅛
39	26⅞	ConllCp 2.20	6	25	33¼	32¾	32⅞	— ⅝
10½	6¾	ConllP 1.37e		x19	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Contll Rlty		60	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
2	11-16	ConMtg .36a		399	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
46⅝	40⅝	ContOil 2	7	329	45	44⅝	45	+ ⅝
13⅞	10	ContTele 1	8	110	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	10⅝	Control Dat	176	379	16¼	15⅛	15⅞	— ⅛
45	36½	CnDt pf4.50		z68	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ½
25½	19⅝	Conwood 2	7	4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	1¾	CookUn .26r		53	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
39	23⅞	CoopInd 1.44	7	8	35½	35¼	35¼	— ½
9⅝	4⅞	Cooper Lab		66	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	CoopTR .60		10	8½	8⅛	8½	
12¼	10½	CopT pf1.25		3	11¾	11¾	11½	
10½	7½	Copelnd .60	9	14	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅜
25	17½	CoppRg .50a	4	79	27⅝	25	27	+ 2⅛
26½	19¼	CopwCp 1.80	4	26	25½	25⅛	25⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Cordura Cp		38	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
52½	28⅝	CornG 1.12a	17	176	48	46⅞	46⅞	— 1¼
4	1½	Cousins Mtg		57	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅝	CowlesC .30	6	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
19⅞	10¼	CoxBdct .40	8	155	18½	18¼	18½	+ ½
41⅞	32¾	CPC Intl 2	11	331	40¼	39¾	40½	+ ⅜
40½	26½	Crane 1.60	4	167	40½	39	40½	+ 2½
6	4⅝	CreditF .42	11	39	5⅝	5⅝	5½	
23⅝	14⅞	CrockN 1.66	10	63	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
11¼	7	CrompK .88	5	8	10⅝	10	10	— ¼
18⅞	12½	CrouHin .70	8	19	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
23½	14⅝	Crown Cork	9	67	20⅝	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
33½	24½	CrwZll 1.80a	6	53	32⅝	32⅛	32½	+ ⅛
12¾	7⅝	CTS Cp .50	7	26	12⅞	12¼	12⅝	+ ¼
8	5½	Culligan .40	7	36	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
21	15¼	CumEng 1a	6	119	21⅝	20⅞	21	+ ½
5⅝	3⅝	CunnDrg .20	15	4	5	4¾	5	+ ½
12	10¼	CurInc 1.08e		10	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ¼
11⅞	5½	CurtisW .40e	9	40	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
27	18	CutlerH 1.60	6	10	25¾	25⅛	25⅛	— ½
24⅞	19⅝	Cyclop 1.40a	2	28	21½	21¼	21½	
29	22	Cyprus 1.40	5	28	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅜

D

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
16⅝	9⅝	Damon .20	13	138	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
6⅝	4½	DanRiv .10p	3	11	6	5⅞	5⅞	
25	15⅝	DanaCp 1.36	6	48	24¼	24¼	24¼	
24⅝	12½	DartInd .60b	8	72	23⅞	23⅝	23¾	— 1⅛
29	28½	DartInd pf 2		14	28	27	27	— ⅜
24½	8⅝	Data Genl	17	141	23⅝	23	23	+ ⅜
14¼	10⅝	DaycoCp .50	5	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
13⅝	6½	DaytHud .60	8	79	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
16	12	DaytPL 1.66	7	32	14⅝	14	14⅝	
118¼	102	DPL pf 12.50		z340	107	106	106	— 1
71¼	62½	DPL pf 7.70		z20	69	69	69	— 2¼
12	5⅝	DeanWit .50	13	22	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
43⅝	34½	Deere 1.80	7	382	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	
11⅝	9	DelmaP 1.20	6	81	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
25⅝	20⅝	DelMon 1.30	6	28	23½	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
41⅝	25⅝	DeltaAir .40	9	106	38½	37⅜	37⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Deltec Intl		2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ¼
8	3½	Deltona Crp		80	7⅝	7	7⅛	— ⅛
18½	14⅝	DennMfg 1	5	66	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ¼
14¼	6⅝	Dennys .20	11	108	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	
33⅝	23	Dentsply .80	17	41	33¼	32⅝	33⅛	+ 1⅛
13⅞	5⅝	Deseret .25	18	23	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
7⅝	5⅝	DeSoto .40	55	13	5⅝	5½	5½	
13⅝	8⅝	DetEdis 1.45	7	96	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
87½	65	Det E pf9.32		z20	81⅞	81⅝	81⅞	— ⅛
67⅝	50½	Det E pf7.45		z600	62	61	61	— 1
55½	42¼	Det E pf5.50		1	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	
12¼	7⅞	Dexter .36	7	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
11	6⅝	Dial Finl .54	7	5	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	24⅝	Diamint 2	7	64	30⅛	29⅝	29⅞	— ½
31⅞	21⅝	DiamSh 1.40	5	345	31⅝	30⅛	31¼	+ 1⅛
38⅝	27	Dia Sh pfC 2		10	37⅛	35⅝	36⅝	— ½
17¼	14	Die pf D1.20		129	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ¼
9¾	6½	DickAB .40	6	32	9	8¼	8½	— ½
11⅝	8⅝	Dictaphn .60	6	91	9½	8⅞	9⅛	— ¼
19⅝	12½	Diebold .40b	10	51	16⅞	16⅝	16½	
5¼	3⅝	DiGiorg .08p		27	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
91¼	45⅝	Digital Eqpt	22	231	86⅛	85	85⅛	— ¾
7⅛	4⅝	Dillingm .40	5	25	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
22⅞	18	Dillngm pf 2		2	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ½
34	24	Dillon 1.20b	13	7	32⅞	32⅝	32¾	
46¼	21¼	Disney .12b	27	1164	46	45	45¼	+ ¼
8½	5¼	Disston .12	6	23	8⅛	7¾	8	+ ½
3¼	1⅝	Diversld In	20	710	3⅝	3	3¼	
3¼	1⅝	DiyMtg .83e		51	2½	2⅜	2⅛	+ ⅛
13	7	DrPepper .30	25	218	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
56½	41⅝	DomeM .80a	15	77	53⅝	53	53⅝	— ¼
4⅞	2⅝	DonLuf Jen		40	4½	4⅝	4½	
24¼	17½	Donnelly .56	15	60	22⅜	21⅞	22¼	— ¼
13⅝	8½	DorlcCp .20	4	14	12	11⅝	11⅝	
11¾	6¼	DorOliv .10e	8	413	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
6	3⅝	Dorsey .10	7	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
39	25⅝	Dover 1.20	8	28	38⅝	38½	38½	— ⅜
78¼	53⅝	DowCh 1.40	12	537	75⅝	74¾	75⅛	+ ⅝
4⅞	3	DPF Inc		8	4⅛	4	4	
33⅝	26⅝	Dravo 1.60	7	37	31¾	31	31	— ¼
50⅞	38⅝	Dresser 1.40	9	181	49⅝	48⅝	48⅞	+ ½
53½	40¾	Dres pf 2.20		18	51¼	50	51¼	+ ½
45½	35½	Drssr pfB 2		24	45¼	44½	44½	
17⅝	14⅝	DrexBd 1.44		10	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ½
8	3⅝	Dreyfus .55e	14	8	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
15	10¾	Dqk Pw 1.40	8	517	14⅝	13¾	13⅞	— ¼
89	74	Duke pf8.70		z90	83	82	82	— 1
71¼	55½	Duke pf6.75		2	70	70	70	— 1
25⅛	24½	Duke pf2.69		17	25¼	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
29½	18¾	DunBrad .96	18	125	28¼	26¾	27⅝	+ ⅝
2⅞	1⅛	Duplan Cp		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
105	87½	duPont 5.50e	12	630	100¼	98¾	99	+ ¼
62	57	duPnt pf4.50		1	60¾	60¾	60¾	+ ½
50	44	duPnt pf3.50		2	49	49	49	— ½
17⅝	12½	DuqLt 1.72	6	111	15½	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
28¼	24	DuqL pf2.75		z500	25⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
8¼	5⅝	Dymoln .40	4	12	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ¼

E

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
22	14⅝	EaglP 1.04b	6	21	21	20¾	20⅞	+ ¼
13	7¼	EascoCp .50	5	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	3¼	EastAir Lin	16	648	6	5½	6	+ ½
32¼	24	EastGasF 1	7	236	32	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛
13¼	8⅝	EastUtl 1.50	8	5	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
95⅝	63	EasKd 1.56a	24	495	93½	92⅝	92⅞	+ ⅜
27⅝	19⅝	Eaton 1.80	5	20	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	
27⅞	18⅝	Echlin .40	17	45	26⅝	25	25	— ⅞
24⅝	14⅝	EckrdJk .30	19	269	23¼	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅝
12	6⅝	Eckd NC .28	8	23	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
30¾	17⅝	EdisBro 1.48	7	3	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	
15	10	EG&G .12	15	140	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	
2¼	1⅛	Elect Assoc	11	22	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	11¼	EDS .55e	14	132	16½	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅞
2⅝	1¼	El Mem Mg	5	27	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
6½	4⅝	ElMM pf 1k		3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	7½	Elgin Natl	11	14	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Elixir Ind	11	14	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
13⅝	10¼	ElPaso 1.10	5	53	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
23	19½	EltraCp 1.60	5	9	26	25⅝	26	+ ½
35⅞	23½	EmerEl .75	19	338	31⅝	30⅞	31¼	+ ⅛
49½	26⅝	EmeryA .96	28	21	46	45¼	45¼	— ¾
10	8¼	Emeryln .40	6	9	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
19⅞	15⅝	Emhart 1.30	5	22	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ¼
3	1⅝	EMI Lt .19e	7	104	2½	2⅜	2½	
13½	10⅞	EmpDE 1.28	9	15	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ¼
6½	5½	EmD 5pf.50		z200	5½	5½	5½	
15	13	Empire Fnl	14	18	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
8⅝	5	Empire Gas	4	10	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅛
19½	14⅝	EnglhM .60a	4	1025	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅝	EnnisBu .32	4	10	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
19½	14½	Entex 1.20	5	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
19¼	8¾	Envirotech	12	12	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
11	8½	Equimrk .88	4	6	1	10	10	— ⅛
27¼	21½	EquitGs 2.40	6	5	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
18½	11½	EqutLF 1.89e	10	22	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	26¼	Esmark 1.40	5	457	27	25⅝	26½	— ½
5¼	3¾	Esquire .32	3	8	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	
5½	3⅛	Esterline .30	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
33⅞	23⅛	Ethyl 1.20a	4	133	32½	30¾	32	+ 2⅛
45½	34½	Ethyl pf2.40		424	44½	41⅝	43⅛	+ 2
6	2⅞	Evans Prod		505	5⅞	5½	5½	
6	2⅞	Evans Prod		505	5⅞	5½	5½	
13⅝	10	ExCellO 1	6	54	13¼	12⅝	13	+ ⅝
20¼	16¼	Exclsr 1.68a		9	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
79⅝	65	Exxon 5.15e	5	349	74⅝	73½	73⅝	— ⅛

F

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅝	4½	Fabrge .40	6	86	6¼	5¾	6	— ¼
37⅛	17	FairCam .80	7	598	38½	37	37	
7⅛	4⅝	Fairlnd .30	5	21	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ½
9⅝	8	FairmtF .60	7	8	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
3⅝	1⅝	Falstaf Brw		10	3	2⅞	3	
10½	6⅝	Fansteel .40	5	7	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	FarWst Fnl		41	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Farah Mfg		38	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅞	Fedders Cp		41	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
12⅞	9⅛	FederalCo 1	7	12	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	FedMog 1.80	9	11	17⅝	16⅝	17	
19⅛	15⅝	FedNMt .68	7	30	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅝
25⅛	15⅝	FedPap 1.50	4	27	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
16½	12⅞	FPap pf1.20		2	15½	15⅛	15½	
6⅛	3⅝	FedSign .30	4	4	5⅝	5½	5½	
40⅛	25⅛	FedDSt 1.16	16	561	42	40½	41⅞	+ 1½
29¼	15¼	FerroCp 1	7	89	23½	23	23⅛	+ 1
14¼	10⅛	Fibrebrd .60	36	6	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
4¼	2⅝	Fidelity Fin	6	9	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
30½	25¼	FidelUn 2.40	6	3	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	7¾	FieldcrMll 1	24	11	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ¼
12	6¾	FiltrolCp .60	5	16	11⅝	10⅞	11⅝	
12	7½	FiniFed .52t	5	14	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
18½	13⅝	Firestn 1.10	7	121	18¼	17⅝	18	
12¼	9½	FstChar .37t	7	144	11⅝	11½	11½	— ¼
22⅝	17	FstChic .90	7	469	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	— ⅛
43⅝	35¼	FstlnBn 1.10	14	176	43	42¼	42¼	— ⅝
19¼	12⅝	FstMiss .24	4	147	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
2¼	⅞	FstMtg Inv		33	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
30⅛	24½	FstNBo 1.88	6	27	29⅝	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅝
23⅛	18⅝	FstNStBn 2	6	4	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
20	13⅝	FstPa 1.32	7	59	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ¼
5½	2⅝	FPaMt 1.47e	8	29	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
9½	6⅝	FstUnR .96b	10	14	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
6	4⅝	FstVaB .45e	8	25	5⅝	5	5	
16½	11⅝	FWisCp 1.76	15	90	15	14⅝	15	+ ½
34	19¼	FischM 1.10	9	26	32¼	31½	31½	— ¼
15¼	9¼	FishFds .40	7	13	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	FishrSci .20	8	7	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	FleetEnt .24	29	68	12⅞	12⅛	12¼	— ¼
13½	10⅝	Fleming .70	8	11	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	7⅝	Flexvan .62t	5	46	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
17	11	Flintkot 1.16	7	26	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
27	21	Flin pfB2.25		1	26½	26½	26½	
11⅞	8½	FlaGas .80	4	26	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	13⅝	FlaPow 1.95	8	81	19½	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅝
22¼	15⅝	FlaPwL 1.36	8	40	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	
23¼	18	FlaStl 1.30	3	11	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
29⅛	15	FluorCp .40	13	249	28	27⅛	27⅛	
72	55	Fluor pfB 3		8	69	66½	69	+ 3⅛
15⅞	10⅝	FMC .92	6	92	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
29½	25	FMC pf2.25		22	28⅞	28⅛	28⅝	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Fd Fair .20	7	37	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
8½	5⅛	FooteCB .80	5	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	
38⅛	32⅝	FordM 3.20	10	376	37⅜	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	10⅝	ForMcK .88	5	248	14½	14⅛	14⅜	
25⅞	19¼	FMK pf1.80		7	25⅛	25	25	
16	13⅝	FtDea 1.24a		45	14⅝	14	14	— ½
22¼	13⅝	FtHowP .48	14	83	21⅞	20⅞	21	— ⅝
24½	15⅛	FosterWhl 1	7	22	22¼	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
32	23	Foxboro .60	15	33	31	30½	30½	
20¼	13½	FrnklnM .40	12	290	19¾	19	19	+ ½
27½	22⅞	FreepM 1.80	5	175	27	26	26⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	14	Frueht 1.80	9	191	17⅞	17	17⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	3¼	Fuqua Ind	6	33	6⅛	5⅞	6	

G

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6½	2¾	Gableind 1t	4	15	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2¼	15-16	GAC Corp	7	62	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
11⅝	7⅛	GAF Cp .52	5	101	10⅝	10	10⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	13	GAF pf 1.20		10	16	16	16	
25¼	19⅝	GamSk 1.40	4	17	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
34¾	23	Gannett .52	21	66	33⅛	33	33⅛	+ 1⅝
24	17¾	GardDen .76	15	172	22	21⅞	21⅞	— 1⅛
11⅝	6⅞	Garfinkl .96	6	19	12	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
17	11½	Garlock .88	6	15	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
12	8⅝	Gas Svc 1.12	7	6	11½	11⅝	11⅝	
3⅝	1¼	Gateway In	3	8	3	3	3	— ⅛
5¼	2⅝	GCA Corp	6	19	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
9¼	3⅝	Gemini Cap		1	9	9	9	+ ⅝
12⅝	11	Geminiin 1a		2	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	
9⅝	7⅝	GnAlnv .24e		20	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
43¾	32	GnAOil .80b	7	13	33½	33	33¼	
35⅝	26½	GATran 1.88	7	27	33	31⅝	33	+ 1⅛
46	36⅞	GATn pf2.50		6	41	41	41	— 1
16⅝	7⅝	GnCable .72	5	162	10¼	9⅞	10	— ⅛
14	10½	GenCig 1.20	7	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
19	7½	G Cinma .44	9	101	19⅛	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅝
6½	2⅝	Gen Develpt	5	14	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
31⅝	19	Gen Dynam	6	138	31⅞	31⅛	31⅝	
49½	32¾	GenEl 1.60	14	872	47¾	45⅞	46⅝	— ⅝
26	18⅝	GnFood 1.40	18	182	25	24⅝	24½	+ ⅝
17¾	12½	GnGth 1.14e	17	11	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
9⅝	4⅝	GnHost .40e	1	57	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	
11⅞	5	Genlnsr .27t	6	252	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅝
11½	6⅛	GnMed .14a	9	19	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
48⅝	40⅝	GenMill 1.20	13	152	45⅞	45	45⅞	+ ⅞
45⅛	31¼	GnMot 3.15e	13	736	43	41⅞	42⅛	— ⅝
68⅝	59	GnMot 5pf 5		3	66½	66¼	66¼	— ¼
51½	45⅝	GMot pf3.75		1	51½	51½	51½	+ ¼
8¾	4⅝	GenPort .80	27	40	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	GPubUt 1.68	6	208	14	10⅝	13⅞	
10⅝	5⅝	G Refra .28e	4	20	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
36	23⅞	GnSignal .76	13	58	37	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Gen Steel	5	43	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
22⅞	16⅞	G TelEl 1.80	9	2125	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	10⅝	G Tire 1.10b	5	99	14⅝	13⅞	14⅝	+ ½
4⅝	2⅞	Genesco Inc	17	254	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
35¼	23⅝	GenuPts .64	22	233	34	33	34	+ 1
41¼	25⅝	GaPac .80b	14	482	40⅞	39½	40⅛	+ ⅜
67½	58	GaPw pf7.80		z320	64½	64⅝	64½	+ 1
67½	58	GaPw pf7.72		z380	66½	63	64½	+ 1½
19	12⅝	GerberPd 1	9	15	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
158⅝	127½	GettyO 1.50e	9	35	142½	140⅝	142	+ 1⅛
18	17	GettO pf1.20		19	17½	17½	17½	
5¾	4½	GF Bus .32a	4	6	5½	5⅝	5½	
14⅞	10	GlanPCem 1	7	9	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
11⅝	7½	Gib Finl .73t	5	85	10⅝	10¼	10⅛	— ⅛
7¼	3	GiddLw .20e	5	61	6½	6⅝	6½	+ ⅛
12⅝	8	GiffdHill .52	4	4	11½	11⅛	11½	
32¾	21¼	Gillette 1.50	11	186	32¼	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅝
8½	4⅝	Ginos Inc	5	82	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8	4⅝	Gleason Wk		4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
15¼	10½	Global Mar	16	38	12¾	12½	12½	
16⅛	13½	GlobeUn 1	4	37	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
13⅝	9½	GoldWt Fin	7	8	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
17⅝	13⅝	Goodrh 1.12	4	1029	16⅝	16	16	+ ⅝
17⅜	12⅝	Goodyr 1.10	8	258	17½	17	17⅛	
12⅝	6½	GorJwlA .32	6	23	12½	12	12½	+ ⅛
21	16	Gouldln 1.20	5	39	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
10¼	13⅝	Gould pf1.25		13	16⅞	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
26⅝	22⅝	Grace 1.60	6	182	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	7¾	GrandUn .80	30	80	14⅝	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
18⅝	13¼	Granity 1.50	3	14	17⅛	17½	17⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	1⅝	Grant WT		88	5⅛	4⅞	5	
10⅝	6⅝	GrayDrg .50	4	14	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	7½	GtAtlPac	7	46	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
17½	10⅛	GtLkDr 1.20	10	7	16¼	16	16	— ¼
13⅝	10⅛	GtNolr 1.10e	12	4	12	11⅝	12	+ ¼
39	28⅝	GtNorN 1.80	4	21	35	34⅝	34⅞	— ⅛
17⅝	14⅝	GtWnFin .44	7	116	16⅛	15⅝	16	— ⅛
29⅞	20¼	GtWU 2.92e	1	15	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅝
15⅝	15	GtWn pf1.88		6	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅝	GtGiant 1.80	6	8	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
13½	10½	Greyhd 1.04	9	82	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
2⅛	1⅝	Greyhnd wt		29	2	1⅞	1⅞	
3¼	1	Grolier Inc		44	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ¼
15⅝	10	Grumm .60	5	71	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
12	6¼	Guarin .20e	9	13	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Guard Mtg		55	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8¼	6¾	GlfLfHld .50	5	394	7⅝	7	7⅛	— ⅝
4	1⅞	GulfMtg Rlt		9	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
22	17⅝	GulfOil 1.70	4	1127	19½	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	11⅝	GlfRes .50e	3	118	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	17	GlfR pfA.20		2	19	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
19¾	15⅝	GfR pfB1.30		4	18	16	18	+ ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	GlfStUt 1.12	7	34	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
53½	49	GlfSU pf4.40		z10	51	51	51	
32½	23½	GlfWnInd 1a	4	50	31⅝	31	31½	+ ¼
5¼	3⅝	GlfWInd wt		66	4½	4⅝	4½	+ ⅛
56½	45	GlfW pf 3.87		1	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
65⅝	55¼	GlfW pf5.75		1	64	64	64	+ ⅝
3⅞	1⅝	Gullon Ind	15	22	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛

H

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
28⅝	20½	Hack W 2.48	11	3	27	27	27	
16¼	10⅝	HallFB .58	13	37	16	15⅝	16	+ ¼
13¼	11	HallPrt .80a	5	6	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
144⅝	115	Hallibtn 1.32	19	421	148	148	145½	+ 3⅛
16⅝	12⅝	HamrlP 1.20	3	67	16⅛	15⅝	16	+ ¼
5¼	3⅞	Hammond	7	4	4⅝	4¼	4⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Handimn .40	14	24	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
25⅝	20¼	HandyH .80	5	11	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅜
8⅞	6¼	HanesCp .68		21	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
26	24½	Hanna 1.35	15	26	25⅞	25⅝	25½	— ⅜
24	14⅝	HarBrJ 1.20	7	89	22⅞	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Hardees	17	41	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
33½	25⅛	Harnisf 1.80	4	25	31¼	31	31⅛	+ ¼
15⅛	8	Harrahs .22	10	15	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	+ ½
27⅞	14½	Harris 1.20		66	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
14	10	Harsco 1b	4	27	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
8⅝	5½	HartSMx .60	6	92	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
13⅞	6¼	HarteHk .20	8	7	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
17⅝	7⅝	HattSe 1.44a		12	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
20⅝	16½	HawllEl 1.68	7	11	16⅝	16½	16½	+ ⅛
10¾	7½	HayesAlb 1	6	12	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Hazeltine		3	3½	3½	3½	
9⅝	5⅛	HCA M .56e	4	2	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
11	5⅝	Hecks .12	6	39	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
20½	13⅛	HeclaM .50t	15	42	19⅛	18⅛	18⅝	
7⅛	6⅝	Heilem .48a	6	14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
49⅝	36½	HeinzH 1.36	11	363	47¼	45½	45½	
4⅝	2⅝	Helene Curt	7	14	4⅝	4	4	
38½	24	Hellerint .84	10	35	25⅝	25	25	
11⅞	5⅝	HelmeP .48		6	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
35⅝	27⅝	HelmrhP .38	8	39	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	
1¾	1⅛	Hemisph Cp		2	1½	1½	1½	
29⅝	22	Hercules .80	11	726	24½	23⅞	23⅞	
17	10⅝	HershFd .80	10	38	17	16⅝	16⅝	
27	20⅝	Hesston .40	5	36	22½	22⅛	22⅛	
40	20⅛	Heubln 1.10	4	225	38¾	38⅛	38⅛	
92⅝	56⅝	HewlPk .20	29	480	93⅛	92	92	
7	3½	High Voltg	12	35	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
22¼	12⅝	Hillenbd .48	9	13	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
23⅝	11⅝	Hilton Htl 1	10	276	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
3⅝	2½	HMW Ind	4	10	3⅝	3½	3½	
19	11½	Hobart .80	10	176	17½	17	17	
13⅝	8½	HoernW .72	5	7	12¼	12½	12½	
5⅛	2⅝	Hoff Electrn		4	4½	4½	4½	
12	5⅞	Holiday .35	10	228	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
19⅝	11⅝	HldyA 1.70t		3	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	
33¾	22½	HollySug 3a	9	30	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
47½	34⅝	Homestk 1a	15	325	46½	45⅞	45⅞	
36⅝	20⅝	Honywll 1.40	8	258	31	30⅝	30⅝	
15⅝	12⅝	HoovBll 1.20	6	12	15⅛	14¼	14¼	
4⅛	1⅝	Horizon Co	5	54	3	2⅞	2⅞	
14⅝	7⅞	HospAff .37t	6	67	14	13⅝	13⅝	
20	8⅝	HospCpA .20	11	218	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
10⅝	5⅞	Hostintl .36	6	94	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	
9⅝	7⅝	Houdail .88a	4	23	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
10⅝	6	HougMif .60	4	79	9½	9⅝	9⅝	
9¼	3⅝	HouFab .10e	10	230	8⅛	8	8	
18½	11½	HouseFin 1	7	316	17½	17	17	1
32⅝	25½	HouF pf2.50		1	30½	30⅝	30⅝	
42	26⅝	HouF pf2.37		4	38⅝	38⅞	38⅞	
26⅝	20⅝	HousLP 1.56	8	184	22⅝	22	22	
40	29⅝	HouNGs .80	0	173	35⅞	34¼	34¼	
79½	59	HouG pf2.50		34	71	70	70	
11¼	4⅛	HowJohn .20	13	554	10½	10	10	
14⅝	10⅝	Howmet 1	6	8	13⅛	13	13	
14⅝	9⅝	Hubbrd 1.68	8	24	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
17⅝	13⅝	HudsA 1.60	5	4	17½	17	17	
17⅝	13⅝	HudsB 1.60e	4	3	17⅝	17	17	
5	3	HughHat .40	6	14	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
78⅝	67¾	Hughs Tl .50	20	263	78½	77½	77½	7
10	4⅛	Humana	6	149	8¼	8	8	
17¾	11¾	HuntCh .24	13	47	14	13½	13½	1
15¾	11⅝	HuttnEF .48	12	38	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	1
19⅝	14½	Huyck .40	14	76	18½	17	17	1
7⅝	4½	Hydromt .24	4	29	7	6⅞	6⅞	

I

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4¼	1⅛	ICN Pharm		424	3⅝	3⅝		
28	23⅝	IdahoP 1.96	8	15	26⅝	26⅝		
17⅝	11¼	IdealBasic 1	7	12	16⅝	16		
5⅝	2⅝	IdeaToy .10t	5	15	5	4⅞		
17¼	10	IDS RI 3.22e	4	28	12⅛	12		
15⅝	10⅝	IllCent 1.30	4	194	13⅝	12¾		
73	63½	IllCent pfA6		1	68	68		
35¾	27¼	IllCen pf3.50		15	34	33⅝		
23¼	17½	IllPowr 2.20	10	167	22	21½		
28	23½	IlPow pf2.35		z20	25	25		
23½	17	IllToolW .50	12	32	23	22½		
10½	7⅛	ImpCpAm	6	97	9⅝	9½		
33⅝	28½	INA Cp 2.10	8	116	33	32¼		
18⅝	14⅝	INA Inv 1.56		22	18¼	17⅝		
4⅝	2¼	Income Cap		4	4⅛	4⅛		
19¾	14¼	IndianGas 2	7	3	17¼	17½		
65½	60	IndiM pf7.08		z50	65	65		
20¼	13	IndplPL 1.82	10	18	18⅛	18¼		
15⅝	10	IndiNat 1.20	19	3	13⅛	13¼		
8	5⅝	Inexco Oil	83	371	6⅞	6½		
76⅛	61⅛	IngerR 2.48	4	178	78⅝	77		
48¼	38	IngR pf2.35		38	48	43		
29¾	21⅝	InlCon 1.40a	5	5	27½	27¼		
41¼	32¼	InldStl 2.40a	5	334	41	40		
7⅝	5⅛	Inmont .40	4	43	6⅞	6⅝		
8	5⅝	Insilco .70	5	105	7⅝	7¼		
13	10½	Insll pfA1.25		3	12½	12½		
40½	27½	InspirCop 2	9	56	36½	35½		
3½	1⅝	Insilt InvTr	3	8	2⅝	2⅝		
7½	4⅝	Integon .28	8	129	7½	6⅞		
31½	18⅝	Interco 1.46	7	51	31	30⅝		
2⅝	1⅝	Intrchl Div	5	10	2	1⅞		
32½	27	Interlake 2a	3	4	31¼	31		
224⅝	157⅛	IBM 6	17	556	210⅞	206⅛		
32⅝	23⅝	IntFlav .27r	34	233	31⅝	30⅝		
27	19⅝	IntHarv 1.70	5	278	26⅛	25⅝		
10⅝	6⅝	IntHold .68e		21	10⅝	10		
40⅝	30⅛	IntMinl 1.28	6	464	40⅛	37⅝		
11⅝	6⅝	IntMlg 1f	5	36	10	9⅝		
25⅝	17¼	IntMultf 1.36	6	6	24⅝	24⅝		
25¾	21⅛	IntNick 1.40a	6	181	24	23⅞		
44⅛	34⅝	IntPaper 2	7	418	42⅛	41½		
6½	3½	IntRect .12e	5	22	6⅛	5⅝		
21⅝	14⅝	IntTT 1.32	6	743	20¼	20⅛		
45	32½	IntTT pfH4		1	43	43		
47¾	34⅛	ITT pfJ4.50		2	45⅝	45¾		
43	31⅞	IntTT pfJ4		2	41	41		
43½	32½	IntTT pfK4		47	41¾	41¼		
28½	21	ITT pfN2.25		57	27⅝	27		
53	37⅝	IntTT pfO5		5	49⅝	49		
16⅞	11⅞	Intrpce 1.20	6	25	16¾	16⅝		
61	47¼	Intrpce pf 5		1	58	58		
15	8⅝	IntrpubGp 1	5	6	14⅛	14		
9⅝	5	IntrBrd .05e	5	18	9⅝	9½		
15⅝	11¾	IntrsPw 1.40	9	6	14⅝	14⅝		
5	3	IntrstUn .24	4	22	4⅝	4		
20	12¼	IaBeef .80f	3	6	19¼	19		
12⅝	8⅝	Iowa El 1.30	19	28	10⅞	10⅝		
16⅞	10⅞	IowallG 1.56	8	38	15¼	15⅛		
20⅝	16⅛	IowaPw 1.84	8	14	20⅛	20		
17¾	14¼	IowaPS 1.58	8	6	15⅛	15⅝		
5⅛	2⅛	Ipco Hosp	9	13	4⅝	4½		
18⅝	13⅝	ITE Imp .72	7	2	17⅝	17⅝		
13⅛	5⅝	Itek Corp		105	12⅛	11⅝		
12⅝	8½	IU Intl .85	4	140	11½	11⅝		
32	22½	IU Int A		5	30½	30⅝		

J

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
13⅝	8	JamesF .68	9	64	12⅛	11¾		
14⅝	9½	Jantzen .70	4	5	13	12¾		
10⅝	5⅝	JapanF .50e		81	9⅝	9⅛		
34⅛	28¼	JeffPilot .60	3	59	32	31⅝		
87	71	JerCe pf9.36		z170	81¾	81¼		
39⅛	33½	JerCen pf 4		z10	38	38		
25⅝	17½	JewelC 1.20	9	10	22½	22¼		
5	2⅛	Jewelcor	3	53	4⅝	4		
33½	22¾	JimWalt .80	8	480	34⅛	33⅞		
36⅞	28	JimW pf1.60		46	38⅝	37		
17⅝	14	JHanS 1.52e		42	16	15⅝		
21¼	18	JHanI 1.89e		26	20⅛	20¼		
24⅛	19¼	JohnMan 1.20	8	95	22⅝	22		
98⅞	72¼	JohnJn .80a	33	172	94⅛	92⅝		
11⅝	8	JohnCon .80	12	35	10⅞	10⅝		
12⅛	5	JonLogn .40	10	200	12⅝	11½		
29	24⅝	Jorgen 1.50b	4	69	29⅛	28⅝		
18⅝	11½	Jostens .90	8	60	18⅛	18⅛		
52⅝	42⅝	JoyMfg 1.80	12	70	50⅛	49⅞		
5⅛	3¼	Justice Mtg	16	6	4¼	4¼		

K

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
23	12⅝	KaisrAl 1.20	4	371	23¼	22½		
52¾	42¾	Kai 5?pf4.75		1	52	52		
52½	42¼	Kai 66pf4.75		1	50⅛	50⅛		
47	40⅛	KaiA pf 4.12		3	43⅝	43		
7⅝	4¾	KaisCem .50	7	9	6⅞	6¾		
14¼	9⅝	KaneMill .20	3	37	14⅛	13⅝		
24⅝	18⅞	KCtyPL 2.20	8	31	23½	23		
16⅝	11⅝	KanGEl 1.56	8	30	15⅝	15¼		
17	15	KanNe 1.32b	7	9	16	15½		
18⅝	16	KanPLt 1.52	8	32	16	15⅝		
4⅝	2⅞	Katy Ind	4	3	3⅝	3⅝		
14⅝	9⅝	Kty pfB 1.46		10	14	14		

(Continued on Page 8.)

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

Flash...Paris Bourse

MAR. 27, 1975 (In French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1974-1973 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Mar. 27	MON.-WEDS. HIGH-LOW	P/E (a)	YIELD* (%)	—EARN. PER SHR.— '71 '72 '73	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	635 - 342	504	500 - 472.50	12	2.4	55.52 - 40.93 - 42.63	7,958	Dividend +25%. Distribution of bonus shares = 1 new share for 5 old ones.
BIC	Pens, lighters	749 - 372	525	516 - 502	14	1.2	28.28 - 33.20 - 37.33 c	1,800	New share distribution based on one new share for five old ones.
BOUYGUES	Construct.	680 - 248	685	659 - 629	14	2.5	32.00 - 42.50 - 47.50	600	1974 consolidated turnover (ex. taxes) = 1,676 million Fr., up 44 %, over 1973.
BSN - GERVAIS - DAN.	Glass, food	1174 - 342	560	549 - 503	5	4.5	71 - 87 - 102 c	2,332	Group consolidated turnover for 1st 9 months '74 = + 9.9 %.
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Holding	334 - 151.10	201.50	201 - 193.50	21	5.0	9.58 - 9.50 - 9.50	1,434	Interim dividend payment of 10 Frs. per share on Dec. 31, 1974.
CREDIT COMM. FRAN.	Bank	158.40 - 99	135.20	136.50 - 136	10	4.7	10.16 - 13.47 - 13.02	3,445	Beirut bank recently opened; French branches now total 208
CREDIT INDUS. COM.	Bank	179 - 94.50	119.20	119 - 117	14	5.0	7.48 - 9 - 8.63	3,881	C.I.C. Group totals 1,505 branches, 149 of which are in the Paris area.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind.	189.50 - 103	174.80	172 - 162.50	11	3.7	— - 9.22 - 15.74 c	2,947	Est. cons. net results: cash flow 500 MF (+ 132%), net earn. 80 MF (+ 72%).
EURAFRANCE	Holding	251 - 105	174.80	172 - 166	—	5.1	(non significant)	2,193	Holdings 30-9-74: Sovac, 55%; Insurance 14%; Charg. Réunis, 14%; other, 17%.
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	338 - 135	279.50	278 - 268	10	5.5	21.40 - 26.57 - 27.19	1,488	16 Fr. dividend (15.56 Fr. in '73) to be proposed for '74.
FRANÇAISE PETROLES	Petrol.	219 - 75	127.60	126 - 121.30	3	6.6	26.10 - 27.05 - 40.90	13,889	CFP group wins prospection rights for Senegal radioactive ores, rare earths.
GENER. DE FONDERIE	Mec. cons.	350 - 127	162.10	162.80 - 156	4	7.8	19.90 - 25.15 - 41.19	962	Subsidiary, Becuwe-Thomselle, to install Warsaw meal complex (10,000 daily).
IMETAL	Mining	135.10 - 71	83	83.06 - 83	11	3.6	20.73 - 10.52 - 7.59	7,944	As indicated, Imetal to reinstate dividend payments.
LMT (Matériel Tél.)	Electric.	2450 - 1210	1875	1800 - 1765	28	2.1	48.28 - 56.52 - 66.34	706	Norway phone contract for Trondheim University electronic exchange.
LYON. DES EAUX	Utilities	547 - 265.70	450	447.50 - 433	23	3.2	16.86 - 26.73 - 19.87	1,687	1974 turnover = 654.79 million Fr. up 22% vs. 1973.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	1281 - 356	547	549 - 536	17	1.3	16.98 - 22.60 - 31.77 c	3,156	....
PARIBAS (Cie Financ.)	Holding	185 - 101	168.80	168.50 - 160.30	8	1.7	16.05 - 18.85 - 21.52 c	10,160	Estim. net asset value subsidiary OPFI-Paribas (1/31/75) = Fr. 125.50
PATERNELLE	Hold. (fin)	242 - 105.10	141.80	142.50 - 139.70	14	4.8	8.23 - 11.16 - 10.09	3,872	Expect 1974 results to exceed 43 million Frs., vs. 42,880,000 in 1973.
PECHELBRONN	Hold. (fin)	87 - 50.30	69.30	70.00 - 69.00	6	6.1	13.99 - 4.32 - 11.71	2,825	Diversified portfolio holdings + key stakes in 13 tankers (5 under constr.)
PECHINEY-UG.-KUHLM	Chem. min	145.40 - 100	128.50	127 - 125.10	9	6.5	12.20 - 10.90 - 14.50	25,162	1974 consolidated sales = 22,221 million Fr., up 36.9 % vs. 1973.
PERRIER	Bever. Spa	335 - 108.20	113.10	115 - 114.10	10	7.1	8.66 - 8.94 - 11.43 c	5,254	....
PEUGEOT	Holding	311.90 - 122.40	248	238.50 - 226	8	3.7	49.81 - 68.26 - 71.04 c	6,002	Autom.: '74 turnover +9.6%; prod.—5% Sales: France—19%; Export + 10 %.
REDOUTE	Mail order	505 - 210.40	507	498 - 460	14	2.0	25.58 - 30.89 - 37.04 c	922	Group '74 results: 2,150 mil. Fr. (+24%). Parent Co., 1,766.2 mil. Fr. (+21.3%).
ROUSSEL-UCLAF	Pharmac.	315 - 207	309.90	305 - 286	11	2.2	10.51 - 13.85 - 28.72	3,038	Expect 1974 results to be major improvement over 1973.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	2512 - 900	1701	1700 - 1610	26	1.2	41.62 - 51.72 - 64.64	221	Consolidated turnover (April-December 1974) = 207,880,000 Fr. (+18.56%).
SUEZ (Cie Financ.)	Holding	285 - 141	259	255 - 245	5	5.4	42.22 - 49.14 - 55.76 c	9,909	15 Fr. net dividend (+ 1 Fr.) to be proposed May 27 shareholders meeting.
TELEMECANIQUE	Electric.	1048 - 590	921	905 - 873	27	1.2	24.38 - 26.61 - 34.02	918	1974 turnover of the parent company = 1,078 million Fr. (+25%).

(a) P./E calculated on '73 earnings. * Tax credit not included. C: Consolidated.

هكذا من الأصل

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices March 27, 1975

Bank and Trust	Bid	Ask
Bankam	38	38⅝
1st Bk Sy	36¾	37
1stEmp S	12	12¼
1st Wn F	1⅝	1⅞
Frnkl Cp	3	3⅝
Hartf NC	15¾	16¼
Midl Bks	21½	22½
Shaw Bos	31	32¼
U Va Bks	14½	15
Va N Bnk	14½	15½
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	20⅛	20⅝
Industrials		
AFA PrS	4⅝	5⅝
AID Inc	2	3
AVM Cp	2¾	3¼
Acushnt	11	12½
Addisn W	8½	8⅞
Adv Ros	1¼	1½
Alberis	3	3½
Allco Inc	9⅝	10⅛
Allyn Bac	5⅛	5⅝
A El Lab	1⅝	1⅞
Am Exp	33⅝	39⅛
Am Finl	12⅛	12½
Am Furn	3	3⅝
Am Greet	11⅛	11⅝
Am Telev	10¼	11¼
Am Weld	7¼	8
Amtr Dv	1⅛	1⅜
Anadite	3⅞	3⅞
Anheus	38⅞	39⅞
Ard May	2⅛	2⅝
ArkWtG	15⅝	16¼
Arrow H	17¼	18
Arvida	6⅛	6⅝
AsCC Bot	12	12¾
AtlGas Lt	12⅝	13
Baird At	3⅛	3⅝
Balt PntC	6⅛	6⅝
Bang Hy	10⅝	11½
Bkam Rlt	7½	8
Bassett F	13⅝	14⅛
Bayl Mk	8⅞	9⅝
Beeline F	5⅛	5⅝
Betz Lab	39	39⅝
Bibb Co	5⅞	6⅝
Bird Son	33½	35
Birtchr	1¼	2⅛
Bick Hills	27½	28½
Bonza Int	2⅛	2⅝
Booz AH	4	4½
Braden	7	7¾
Brinks	12¾	13¼
Brks Sca	13½	14¼
Brwning	3⅝	4¼
Buckb M	5⅝	5⅞
Buckeyt	5⅛	5⅝
Burn Sim	4⅝	4⅝
CalWSv	25¼	26¼
Campl Ch	1⅞	2⅛
Conrad H	1⅛	1⅛
Cap Swst	4⅝	4⅞
Capin Air	⅝	⅞
Cap Tec	3	3⅝
CenVt PS	10¼	10¾
Chm Lea	8¼	9¼

	Bid	Ask
Chesa Ut	8½	9½
Chi Bridg	78½	80
Chilton	2½	3
ChrisSe	97	100
Circle F	2½	3¼
CitznUt A	27¼	28
CitznUt B	24¾	25½
Clark Mf	26	27
Clow Cp	8⅝	8⅞
Colu Vent	3	4
Com Clr	15½	16½
Coml Sh	20¼	22
Comw Pa	22¾	23½
Con Pap	35¾	36¾
Corenco	16½	13½
Craw Co	15½	17
Cross Co	14¼	15
Cutlr Fed	2	2¾
Danly M	5¼	6
Data Dgn	1⅝	2⅛
Data Hnd	11⅝	11⅞
Dayt Inc	22¼	24¼
Decor In	2⅝	3⅛
DeKlb Ag	36	37
Delhi Oil	2⅝	2⅞
DeLux C	29½	30¼
Det IntBr	27⅛	28½
Dewey El	½	1
Diam Cry	9¼	10
Dixn Cru	16½	18
Docutel	3¾	4⅛
Dollar G	6⅝	6¾
Dorch G	6⅝	7
Dow Jone	26	27
Doyle DB	8⅛	8⅝
Dunkin D	4	4⅝
Duriron	14⅛	14⅞
Eberln In	3	3½
Econ Lab	32½	33
ElPas El	9⅝	10
Elba Syst	4⅛	4⅝
Elder Be	4⅛	5
Elec Nucl	5⅞	6⅝
Elec Mod	1¼	1¾
Energy C	4¼	4¾
Entwistl	2	2¾
Equty Oil	14¾	15¼
Erie Tec	6	8
Ethan Al	15½	16¼
Fab Tek	⅞	1¼
Fingrht	2	2⅝
Fst Bost	19	19¾
Icknor	16¼	16⅝
Fla WatU	3¼	1⅝
Forest O	8½	8⅞
Frm'all	¾	1⅛
Fotomat	5⅝	5⅞
Frnkln El	8⅞	9⅝
Frnd Ice	20¼	21
Gov EFin	9⅛	10
Graph Cn	14¼	15
Green Mt	4⅛	4⅝
Grey Adv	6⅝	6⅞
Gulf Intst	6½	7
Gyrodn	3⅛	3⅞
Harper R	7⅛	7⅝
Henred F	12¼	13
Holobm	1⅝	2
Huds Pap	17½	19
Hyatt Cp	5¼	5⅝
Horiz Res	4½	5½
Hyatt Int	5	5½
Infra Ind	1½	2
Ind Nuclr	4	4½
Intrmk In	1¼	1¾
Huck Mfg	4¾	5⅛
Hoover	14½	14⅞
Intrmt G	11½	12
InBk Wsh	3⅝	4⅛

	Bid	Ask
IaSou Ut	23¼	23⅝
Jamsby	16¼	17
Jiffy Fds	⅝	1¼
Joslyn M	15	15¼
KMS Ind	3	3⅝
Kaisr Stl	25⅝	25⅝
KaisSti pf	18¼	18⅝
Kalvar	3⅝	3⅞
Kaman A	15	15¼
Kampg A	3⅝	4⅛
Kate Gre	1⅛	1⅝
Kaysam	⅝	1⅛
Kear Tr	4¼	4⅝
Kelly Svc	12	12⅝
Keuff Ess	13½	14½
Keye Fib	14	14½
Key CusF	3⅝	3⅞
King Int	2	2⅝
Knap Vog	11½	12½
Land Res	⅝	1⅛
Leedy Cp	1⅝	2⅛
Lin Bcast	5⅝	5¾
Loblaw	5⅞	6¼
Log Etrn	2⅝	2⅝
Lance In	24¼	25
Madisn G	11¾	12¼
Mal Rlty	1⅝	1⅞
Mallkrt	42½	43¼
Manor C	1⅝	2⅛
Marit Frt	6⅝	7⅛
Maul LP	8⅝	8⅞
McCor	35⅞	36⅝
McQuay	9	9¾
Measur	20⅞	21⅝
Medtrn	34¾	35½
Merid In	1⅝	2
Mdlsx W	12¼	13
Midld Ca	1½	1⅞
Midw Gt	13½	14½
Millipr	49	51
Miner In	3⅝	3⅞
Minn Gas	18⅛	18⅞
Miss Vl G	11⅝	12⅝
Mrs S Pie	9	9¾
Mont Cof	3⅞	4⅛
Moore P	7¼	8¼
Moore S	14½	15½
Molch M	3½	4½
Mot Club	4⅛	4⅝
Mueller	8½	10
Narag Cp	3⅝	4⅛
Nat G&O	7¾	8⅝
N Patent	6¼	6⅝
N SecRsh	4	4⅝
Natnw Rl	4⅝	5⅝
NJ Nat G	11½	12½
N'elsn A	18½	19
Nielsn B	18⅝	18⅞
NoCar Gs	9⅝	9⅞
N Eur Oil	20⅝	21⅛
Nortrp Kl	22	22¾
NW NatG	7	7⅝
NW PuSv	17½	18
Noxel Cp	19¼	19
Ogilvy M	20¼	21
Ohio Ferr	11¾	12¼
Oil Shale	3⅝	3⅝
Ormont	3⅝	4⅝
Otter TP	17⅝	17⅞
Over NA	1	1⅝
Pabst Br	27⅝	27⅝
PacGa R	21¼	22½
Pakco	1	1¾
Park Dr	21	21½
Parks H	2⅝	2⅞
Pauley P	3⅝	3⅞
Pearl Mf	11	11¾
Pa Enter	12⅞	13⅝

	Bid	Ask
PnzlOff B	6⅞	7
Pepsl BW	4⅝	5¼
Petrolit	63	64½
Pettibon	16	17
Philip L	11	11¼
Pledmt A	5⅛	5⅝
Pinkrtn	32¾	33½
Pion HIB	26⅝	26⅝
Pistilin	2½	3½
Possis Co	3½	4¼
Progrp	1⅞	2¼
Pub S NC	9	9⅝
P Bennet	35⅛	36½
PutD Cap	3⅞	4⅝
Qual Inns	2¾	3¼
Ragen Pr	3	3¾
Rahall C	3⅝	3⅞
Raych Cp	212	217
Raymnd	8¾	9¾
Recog Eq	4¾	5
Road Ex	39	39⅝
Robin M	8½	9¼
Roberts J	3⅝	4⅝
Roseion	3¼	4
Rouse	4	4¼
Rus Stov	14	14¼
Sadlier	1⅝	2⅛
Scan Det	1¼	1½
Scripps H	17¼	18¼
Sels Delt	2¾	3⅛
Seneca F	3¼	3⅝
Seven U	30½	31¼
Snap Tls	37	38
Solid Sta	10⅝	11¾
S Cal Wat	11½	12¼
Sw Gs Cp	7⅝	8⅛
Sw El Sv	13¾	14½
Standyn	17	17¾
Std Regis	16	16¼
Stan HPd	8½	10
Sterlg Str	3⅞	4⅝
Strawb Cl	19	20½
Sugdal F	2⅛	2⅝
Super El	4⅝	5⅛
TIME DC	4⅛	4⅝
Tampax	48¼	49¼
Taylr Wi	16¾	17¼
Tech Pub	6	6⅝
Techcre	7	7⅝
Tecum P	25½	27½
Tennant	26	28
Tiffy Co	7	7½
Transco	8	8¼
Transo O	9⅝	10⅛
Trico Pd	25½	28½
Trim OG	2⅝	2¾
Tyson F	9	9½
Un McGil	6½	7¼
US Bknt	2¼	2⅝
US TrkLn	11⅝	11⅞
Up Pen P	15½	16
Valley Gs	8½	9¼
VanD Air	6½	7¼
Vance S	2⅞	3⅛
Velcro	5⅞	6⅝
Ventron	20½	21¼
Wads Pu	6	6¼
Wsh NG	9⅝	10⅛
Webb Ro	6⅛	6⅝
Weco Dvl	1⅝	1⅞
Weight W	7¼	8⅛
Weldtrn	2	2¼
Weling M	9½	9¾
Welt Gar	5¼	6
Welsbch	3	3⅝
Wstn Mfg	2	2¼
Westmd	54	54½
Wisc PL	16	16⅝
Wdwrd L	15⅛	15⅝
Wright W	2⅝	3⅛
ZionUt B	13	13¼

Market Summary

March 27, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Lilly Eli	364,100	71⅝	—1⅝
Polaroid	254,200	24⅝	— ⅞
Borden	221,300	23⅝	— ½
GenTel&El	212,500	19⅞	+ ⅛
Un Carbide	167,600	58⅛	+1⅝
Brit Pet	126,700	8⅝	— ⅛
Disney W	116,400	45¼	+ ¼
Gulf Oil	112,700	19⅛	+ ¼
Citicorp	105,900	33½	— ⅝
Avco Corp	105,000	4½	+ ⅛
Engelh Min	103,500	17⅝	+ ½
Goodrich	102,900	16¾	+ ¾
AmE. Pw	102,200	16⅝	+ ⅜
Am Tel&Tel	101,300	49¾	+ ¼
Nat Semicn	97,500	29⅞	— ⅝
Sanders	97,500	5⅝	+ ⅞

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	18.30	18.58
Advances	826	1133
Declines	577	327
Unchanged	391	323
Total issues	1794	1783
New 1975 highs	97	73
New 1975 lows	11	13

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Goldfield Co	128,000	1⅝	+ ⅛
Outdr Sport I	63,000	4⅝	— ⅛
Lodge Ship	62,000	1⅞	+ ¼
Intl Bnknot	61,100	⅞	+ 3-16
Syntex Corp	48,900	38¼	—1
Champ Ho	39,600	4⅝	
System Eng	38,100	3⅞	— ⅛
Gearhart	37,700	19⅛	+ ⅞
TesoroPt wt	29,400	7⅝	+ ¼
US Filter	27,400	9¼	+ ⅛

Approx total stock sales 2,130,000
Stock sales year ago 2,064,040

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
80.05	79.82	80.01	+0.11

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	768.85	778.63	763.45	770.26	+ 4.07
20 Trn	165.11	167.94	163.68	166.13	+ 2.17
15 Util	76.42	77.35	76.37	76.94	+ 0.54
65 Stk	239.98	243.27	238.32	240.76	+ 1.80

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	95.32	93.24	94.12	+0.23
15 Railroads	33.44	37.65	38.12	+0.44
60 Utilities	39.05	38.38	38.79	+0.41
500 Stocks	84.88	83.04	83.85	+0.26

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	44.60	44.46	44.44	+0.15
Industrials	49.12	48.94	48.94	+0.15
Transportation	31.58	31.50	31.53	+0.28
Utilities	30.56	30.48	30.55	+0.30
Finance	47.77	47.55	47.55	U.C.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Mar. 27	217,608	341,822	3,631
Mar. 26	197,431	401,378	2,452
Mar. 25	225,169	421,138	3,823
Mar. 24	206,703	332,148	3,496
Mar. 21	205,903	372,027	3,706
Mar. 20	213,016	391,415	4,385

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—97

Allied Strs, Amax Inc, Amaxinc pf, Amfac Inc, Athlone Ind, Bates Mfg, Best Prod, Borden, Borg Warn, BT Mtg Inv, Burl Ind, Carter Hawl, CartHawl pf, CBS, CBS pf, Clev Cliff, ClevPlt spl, Colum Pict, Con Frght, Copper Rge, Crocker Nat, CTS Corp, Cumm Eng, Diam Shm, Divers Ind, Fairch Cam, FederDStr, Firestone, Garfnkl Brk, Gen Cinema, Gen Signal, Goodyear, Grand Un

Halliburtn, Hewlett Pck, Hughes Tool, Ing Rand, Ing Rand pf, Inf Brands, Jim Walter, JimW 1.60pf, Jon Logan, Jorgensen, Kaisr Alum, Kane Millr, KerrMcG, Kidde pfB, Koppers Co, Levi Strauss, Longisl Ltg, Macmillan, Macmillan pf, Matsush El, May DStr, MCA Inc, McLean Trk, Melv Shoe, Mercant Str, Metromed, Midld Ross, Monarch M, Moore McC, Norton Sim, Outlet Co, Pillsbury

NEW LOWS—11

Armada Cp, Barber Oil, CinG 9.30pf, KanPwLt, LongILt pfN, MontDak Ut, NevP. 11.5pf, OhPow 14pf

Estimate Revi[sed] Of EMI Loss o[n] Voxson Dispo[sal]

LONDON, March 27 (A[P]) —EMI Ltd. today revised [to be]tween £12 million and £15 [million] its estimate of its termi[nal loss] on the disposal of its subsidiary, Voxson SpA.

The terminal loss inclu[des an] additional cash injection [be]tween £6 million and £9 [million], EMI said.

Voxson is being acqui[red by] Amadeo Ortolani, a Rom[an busi]nessman. The company pr[oduces] radio, television and hi-fi [equip]ment.

EMI had previously est[imated] the terminal loss on the d[isposal] or, if necessary, liquidat[ion of] Voxson at between £10 mil[lion and] £16 million. This amount [includ]ed an estimated additiona[l cash] injection of between £4 [million] and £10 million.

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1975

هكذا من الأصل

...dustrialist ...nies Bid ... Montedison

...ster's Plan Seen ...ening Cefis' Power

...E, March 27 (AP-DJ).—...Rovelli, president of So-...Italiana Resine (SIR), ... "absolutely" today that ...s—directly or indirectly—a ...shareholder in Montedison ... The possibility that Mr. ... had such a holding has ... the resignation of Mont... president Eugenio Cefis. ...Rovelli said, however, in ...terview with the weekly ...esso, that he did have a ...shareholding in Montedi... less than 5 per cent. ...Cefis, who resigned 10 days ...t who has been asked to ... by the Montedison board, ...dicated he believes that ...Rovelli and SIR are be... ...he 18 per cent of Mont... ...s shares whose owners are ...blicly known. ...Cefis complained that it ...mpossible for him to run ...mpany when a major com... ... held such control. ...Rovelli said of his hold... ...I have never done anything ...t Cefis. Have I interfered ...y decision? Upset share... ...s' meetings? Embarrassed ...Defamed him? Never."

Solution Seen

...s expected that within a ...ays the confusion that has ... over Montedison will be ...d up. Many industrial com... ...tors say a plan drawn up ...udget Minister Giulio An... ...d will give Mr. Cefis much ...er control over the com...

...yndicate of major share... ...s controls 37 per cent of ...edison's shares. The syn... ...is about equally balanced ...en state and non-state con...

...ong the non-state concerns ...two Liechtenstein holding ...anies—Nicofico and Euro... ...ca Fiduciaria. It has been ...ht that they were operat... ...or Mr. Rovelli. ...der the Andreotti plan, Ni... ... and Euroamerica, which ...her hold about 7 per cent ...Montedison's shares, would ...raw from the syndicate. ...Cefis would be named to ... the shareholders' con... ...n, which effectively runs ...mpany by naming top man... ...nt. ...at is to be done about the ... group, which is not even ...n publicly but which quietly ...t 11 per cent of Mont... ...n shares on the open market ...ear, is not known. This is ...argest single shareholder, ...t is not a member of the ...ate.

Dividend Expected

Cefis, in the four years ...s been president, has turn... ...e giant company around. ...als have said openly they ...t to pay a dividend this ...after four years of omis... Sales last year were just 4,000 billion lire ($6.3 bil...

the annual meeting, which ...v must be held by April 30 ...dentity of the secret group ...bought in last year would ...sclosed if the group want... ...vote, but that is not an ...ite necessity. ...ian law permits foreign con... ... to maintain secrecy in ...n stock purchases. How... under a law passed last ...and expected to come into ...tion in early May, Italian ...rms that own significant ...s in other companies must ...these holdings publicly. Rovelli said in the L'Es... ...interview that he was ... to sell his "modest" hold... ...out at market prices. He ...he would not sell for cash ... but wanted guarantees ...his own large chemical and ...s business would not suffer.

...rman Trade ...rplus Narrows ...ring February

...SBADEN, West Germany, ...27 (AP-DJ).—West Ger... had a 3.495-billion-mark surplus in February, down 3.607 billion marks in ...ry and 5.074 billion marks ...bruary, 1974, the Federal ...tics Office said today. ...ruary exports were at 17.... billion marks, comparing 17.398 billion marks in ...ry and with 17.437 billion ... in February 1974. ...ruary imports rose to 14.... billion marks from 13.791 bil... ...arks in January and from ... billion marks in February ...r ago. ...trade surplus, balanced ...st transfers and services, ...ed in a preliminary current ...nt surplus of 1.8 billion ...s, comparing with a surplus ... billion marks in January ... surplus of 3.6 billion marks ...bruary 1974. ...ing the first two months of ...ear, exports rose to 35.144 ... marks from 34.955 billion ...s in the like 1974 period. ... imports climbed to 28.042 ... marks from 26.309 billion ...

World Slump?—It's Already On

By Leonard Silk

CLAREMONT, Calif., March 27 (NYT).—Will there be a world depression? The distinguished economists from several countries who met here this past weekend at the fifth biannual Claremont International Monetary Conference answered the question forthrightly: The world is already in a depression.

Robert Solomon, adviser to the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System, offered as evidence the steepness and breadth of the *slide: Industrial production has fallen* in the United States, Japan, and the industrial countries of Western Europe at an annual rate of 20 per cent during the last three months. And the downtrend, Mr. Solomon said, "will continue for some time."

Yet economic policy to fight depression is hobbled in every industrial country by worries about reviving inflation. Henry Wallich, a governor of the Federal Reserve, stressed his own conviction that it would be a tragic mistake for the Fed to lose the crucial battle against inflation now by swinging to an excessively stimulative monetary policy.

Even Higher Inflation Possible

Within two years, Mr. Wallich held, a burst of monetary growth now would drive prices up at rates even above the 12-per-cent pace that inflation reached last year.

The Federal Reserve governor, a former professor of economics at Yale, contended that rates of inflation have spiraled upward in the United States from business cycle to business cycle during the postwar period.

The capitalist system, Mr. Wallich maintained, is being undermined by inflationary measures taken to cure recessions. Inflation, whether in the United States, or other countries, he said, causes profit margins to shrink and private enterprises to founder. "The end," he said, "is illiquidity and insolvency, as we have already seen in our country in the case of utilities and real estate investment trusts."

Inflation forced governments to become dependent on government help for survival. This, Mr. Wallich said, was a predictable pattern. He said that the economic system of the United States, like that of Britain, would be transformed into what he called "state capitalism."

Lord Robbins, chancellor of Stirling University and a governor of the London School of Economics, while agreeing that the world economy is in a depression, which he expects to end this year, said that his deeper concerns were over the world political crisis. One aspect of this is the shift of wealth and power to the Middle East, he said.

The real political situation is being further strained by the combination of depression and inflation. However, the view of many here was that inflation is fading now, giving way to more serious worries about the depression.

How is the world monetary system, with floating exchange rates, weathering the storm? The general view here was remarkably well. Prof. Emeritus Gottfried Haberler of Harvard stated that floating "is here to stay for the indefinite future." But he did not think this implied that all the currencies of the 126 members of the International Monetary Fund "will or should fluctuate against each other."

Formal reform of the world monetary system seems to have come to a dead halt. The political conflicts among nations, the uncertainty about the economic balance of the United States, anxiety over a world depression, and the wrenching effect on the West of massive transfers of dollars to the Middle East are all exerting centrifugal pressures upon the post-war world economy.

Yet the economists' fear does not give way to desperation. Their faith in the ability of government to cure the depression—chiefly through fiscal and monetary policies—appears unbroken.

Cites False Statements, Publicity Campaign

SEC Charges Hughes Over Airline Deal

WASHINGTON, March 27 (Reuters).—The Securities and Exchange Commission has filed a complaint in federal court against multimillionaire Howard Hughes, Summa Corp., Hughes' Air Corp., and seven other individuals charging them with violations of the securities laws in connection with the acquisition of Air West Airlines by Mr. Hughes in 1968.

Among the other individuals named in the complaint were Herman Greenspun, the publisher of the Las Vegas Sun, David Charnay, George Crockett, Chester Davis, Patrick Hillings and Robert Maheu.

The complaint alleges the defendants violated the anti-fraud, anti-manipulative and proxy solicitation provisions of the Federal Securities Law.

The SEC is seeking an injunction against the defendants to bar them from further violations and a court order for the return of all monetary benefits gained by the defendants as a result of their violations.

$48 Million Cited

An SEC official said the monetary return could be as much as $48 million, based on the difference between $22 a share which the SEC says previous holders of Air West stock believed they would get when Mr. Hughes took over the airline, and the $8.75 a share they actually did get.

The complaint alleges that Mr. Hughes, Mr. Davis, Mr. Maheu, Mr. Snyder and Summa undertook an illicit publicity campaign to influence the directors and shareholders to vote in favor of the Hughes offer for Air West stock.

The SEC said the publicity material was false and misleading because it represented that Air West shareholders would receive $52 a share as a result of the Hughes offer without disclosing that, because of Air West's inability to comply with a net worth condition of the offer, the shareholders would receive far less than that.

The SEC also said the defendants were able to have certain well-known and influential persons, including prominent political figures, issue statements favorable to Mr. Hughes without disclosing that they had been influenced to do so. The SEC did not name the prominent figures.

The acquisition by Mr. Hughes began in August 1968.

In December 1968, the SEC says, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Davis, Mr. Maheu, Mr. Snyder, and Summa prepared false and misleading proxy statements and proxy soliciting materials in connection with the acquisition.

On Dec. 31, 1968, the SEC said, Mr. Greenspun, Mr. Crockett and Mr. Charney sold approximately 47,000 shares of Air West stock at the request of Mr. Hughes and others, causing a drop in the price from 18 3/4 to 15 3/4.

The complaint also charges Mr. Hughes and others issued further false and misleading proxy statements in 1970 in connection with the acquisition of Air West's assets by Mr. Hughes.

U.S. Alone in Voting Against Third World Industrial Plan

LIMA, March 27 (Reu... — The United States was the only country to vote against when 82 states today approved a program aimed at increasing the Third World's share of global industry to 25 per cent by the end of this century.

Seven other countries—Britain, Belgium, Canada, West Germany, Italy, Japan and Israel—abstained when the vote was taken on the 76-point program at the final session of a conference called by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

The program, to be known as the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Cooperation, won the support of France, the Netherlands, Denmark and Ireland from among members of the European Economic Community. Luxembourg was not represented.

UN Action Sought

The lengthy declaration contains proposals for action by a special session of the UN General Assembly, to be held in New York next September, to turn UNIDO into a full UN specialized agency such as the Food and Agriculture Organization and Unesco.

Diplomatic sources said that if this plan went through—as appears certain—the American Congress might not approve U.S. participation in the new agency.

Third World countries came to the Lima conference, which opened on March 12, with sweeping proposals drawn up in a strategy session in Algiers last month.

Much of their program was not supported by the major industrialized states. Sharp differences between their positions and those of the developing countries became apparent during the week-long general policy debate.

Agreement on the 25-per-cent target represented a breakthrough but a gap remained on other issues, including proposals to strengthen the raw materials producers' associations, to relate prices of those materials to those of manufacturers, and to endorse the right of nationalization.

The U.S. negative vote appeared certain to rouse the indignation of many Third World countries, but diplomatic sources said it was in line with the position the United States had taken since the conference began.

As enunciated by Tapley Bennett of the United States in the policy debate, the U.S. view is that the Algiers draft was both too broad and unrealistic, requiring commitments which the United States, with its major industry concentrated in the private sector, could not make.

Britain, West Germany and the United States all promised to submit written reservations later.

U.S. to Revise 'Leading' Index Of Indicators on the Economy

WASHINGTON, March 27 (Reuters).—The Commerce Department is planning to radically revise its composite index of leading indicators, which is designed to foreshadow broad movements in the economy, Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs James Pate has said.

Mr. Pate made the announcement at a luncheon sponsored by the National Economists Club last Tuesday, but the text of his remarks was not released until today.

The proposed new index would retain only four of the current 12 indicators—average workweek, index of net business formation, stock price index, and building permits.

It would add statistics on the lay-off rate, vendor performance, contracts and orders for plant and equipment in 1967 dollars, the money supply, per cent change in total liquid assets, the net change in inventories on hand and on order in 1967 dollars, new orders for consumer goods and materials in 1967 dollars, and percent change in sensitive prices.

Index Criticized

The department's current composite index has been criticized by a number of economists for failing to consistently point out significant trends in the economy.

In his remarks to the economists Tuesday, Mr. Pate said that the most serious forecasting errors in recent years have been primarily "the result of inflation and our inability to accurately differentiate between real and nominal values."

He said that inflation was "a major cause of miscalculation associated with the current slowdown."

He said that had the proposed new index been in use the government would have had a "much earlier warning" of the current economic decline.

Today, the Commerce Department reported that the index of leading indicators rose in February for the first time in seven months, climbing 1 per cent. This followed an upward-revised 2.9-per-cent drop in January.

The increase occurred despite the fact that only four of the nine indicators available showed positive movements while five declined.

The 1-per-cent gain brought the index (1967 equals 100) to 156.6.

Japan Steel Mills To Continue 20% Output Cutback

TOKYO, March 27 (Reuters).—Major Japanese steel mills will have to continue their present 20-per-cent cutback in production for the second quarter of the year because of the current economic difficulties, Nippon Steel Corp. said today.

Slow export sales and a domestic slump, particularly in the shipbuilding and car manufacturing industries, have left steel companies with high stocks.

The steel industry does not expect the situation to improve before the autumn unless the U.S. economy recovers sooner than expected.

Italy Wholesale Prices Rose .2% in February

ROME, March (AP-DJ).—The index of wholesale prices in Italy stood at 190.2 in February, up 0.2 per cent from January and up 17.9 per cent from a year earlier, the government statistics bureau reported today.

The month-to-month gain was the highest since the 0.3-per-cent registered in November. Thus the wholesale index and both the consumer price indexes issued recently have shown an acceleration in February from the low levels of December and January.

U.S. Trade Surplus Gives Boost to Wall Street

NEW YORK, March 27 (IHT).—New York Stock Exchange prices gained moderately today, assisted by some favorable economic news.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 4.07 to 770.26. Advancing issues outnumbered decliners by about 825 to 580.

Volume totaled 18.3 million shares compared with 18.58 million yesterday.

Brokers attributed an early gain in part to news that the United States had a record-high $917-million trade surplus in February. They said the market was weighed down in mid-session from its early highs by the possibility that President Ford might veto the tax cut bill as excessive.

However, the market gained again later following the report that leading economic indicators rose 1 per cent in February for the first gain in the index in seven months.

Eli Lilly was the most active issue on the New York Stock Exchange, slipping 1 3/4 to 71 3/4. Trading in the issue included a block of 322,000 shares at 71.

Borden was also active, falling 1/2 to 23 7/8. A block of 184,900 shares of the stock crossed at 23 1/2.

Polaroid fell 7/8 to 24 3/8. Dow Jones news service and the Wall Street Journal commented on details of the company's annual report including the surprising indication that Polaroid last year apparently reported a loss on its domestic business for tax purposes.

In other volatile issues, IBM fell 2 3/8 to 207 1/2, Eastman Kodak was 92 7/8, up 5/8, Disney 45 1/4, up 1/4, and Xerox 71 3/4, down 1 1/4.

ICN Pharmaceuticals sank 3/4 to 3. The company said it expected to report another substantial loss in its first quarter following a big year loss.

Mountain Fuel Supply gained 2 1/4 to 30 3/4. The company completed an oil well and a gas well in southwestern Wyoming.

Burlington Industries added 7/8 to 23 1/2. The company filed for $75 million in sinking fund debentures with proceeds to be added to general funds for working capital and investments. It also said it expected significantly lower second-quarter net.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.11 to 80.01.

The most active issue was Goldfield, closing at 1 5/8, up 1/8 on volume of 128,000 shares.

Also active were Outdoor Sports Industries at 4 5/8, off 1/8, Lodge & Shipley 1 3/8, up 1/4, Syntex 38 1/4, off 1, and Champion Home Builders 4 1/8, unchanged.

The NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.50 to 77.63 on the over-the-counter market.

Bonds closed firm in moderately active trading.

Dealers said the upside move mainly reflected a technical recovery after the recent sharp price declines, although some sales progress by recent new issues and the postponement of another large scheduled sale also helped maintain the uptrend through much of the session.

By the close government coupons were showing gains ranging up to 1/2 point, and while corporates were slightly off their highest levels of the day at the close, rises of 1/2 to 3/4 point were still widespread.

In Chicago wheat, corn and soybean futures fell from 5 to 13 cents a bushel on the Board of Trade.

Soybean meal was down $5 a ton, while soy oil prices closed on a mixed tone.

Selling in the principal pits was strong on the opening. Prices were relatively firm to strong for several days because there were reports that farmers were holding back grain to get higher prices. They delivered some grain overnight, trade sources reported, and this was enough to shake up longs.

Fed Seen Aiming at Cut in Interest Rates

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP-DJ).—The Federal Reserve System has implicitly confirmed that it has lowered its target rate on federal funds, a key money market instrument.

The apparent reduction, which analysts generally said amounted to at least 1/4 percentage point, could have broad implications for other short-term interest rates. If the lower funds-rate level is sustained, analysts said, it could pave the way for a reduction to 6 3/4 per cent in the banking industry's prime or minimum, interest rate on loans to the most credit-worthy customers.

Specialists said that under the Fed's previous target range, it would have been difficult for the prime rate to fall through the 7-per-cent level. Currently, major banks generally are quoting 7 1/2/7 3/4 per cent base lending fees.

The Fed's implied confirmation came yesterday when it moved to inject funds into the banking network as the federal funds rate pressed above 5 3/4 per cent. Rates on federal funds offer one indication of the availability of reserves in the banking system, and are used by the Federal Reserve as a guide in carrying out monetary policy.

Specialists took yesterday's injection of reserves as an indication that the Fed prefers to see funds trade in the 5 1/4 to 5 3/4 per cent range, or possibly even lower. In recent weeks it had been generally assumed the Fed wanted the rates to be in the 5 1/2 to 6 per cent vicinity.

The injections came in the form of repurchase agreements. Under such an arrangement, the Fed buys securities from dealers who agree to buy them back at a later date. The maneuver adds funds to the banking network because sellers place the proceeds in their commercial bank accounts.

But more importantly, the rate on federal funds is used as a benchmark by the money market in setting interest rates on other short-term instruments, many of which are used to help banks determine their prime rates.

Dealers noted that the amount of Treasury bills to be auctioned each week has been increased substantially. At next Monday's auction of new 13-week and 26-week issues, for example, a total of $800 million of net new money will be raised.

The increase in the amount of bills being offered could have a beneficial side effect on the long-term bond market. William Griggs, a money analyst for Schroders Inc., estimated that $7 billion of new funds will be raised by the Treasury between now and the end of June through the increased bill sales.

That is a large part of the projected $17 billion in new Treasury needs over the period.

[Today, federal funds traded steadily around 5 1/2 per cent during the session, without any direct Federal Reserve System intervention, while Treasury bill yields moved lower, Reuters reported.

[Bills, however, moved ahead in line with the overall strength in the government market.]

Market Closed

Stock markets and currency exchanges throughout Europe will be closed March 28 and March 31 for the Easter holiday. In the United States and Canada, securities and commodities exchanges will be closed March 28 only.

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Wouldn't you like to have known, as early as last June, that the "official" price of gold would tacitly be abandoned – as it was at the Giscard-Ford meeting in Martinique last December?

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from page 6.)

—1975— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
9¼	3	KaufBrd .16		378	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
11⅞	8⅜	Kawecki .40	5	16	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
15	9⅝	KayserR .60	13	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
6	3⅝	KeeneCp .20	5	36	5⅝	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
8¼	4⅞	Keller .50	5	7	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
17½	14	Kellogg .60	17	107	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅜
9¾	6⅝	Kellwood .80	5	7	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
33⅜	27	Kennmt 1.40	5	6	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	+ ⅜
37¾	31¾	Kennect 2.60	7	592	36⅞	36	36½	+ ⅜
18¼	13¾	KyUtil 1.74	10	13	16⅝	16½	16½	— ¼
75⅞	60	KerrMcGe 1	17	364	78⅜	76	78¼	+ 3¼
18	15	KeystCon 1a	2	2	16¾	16½	16¾	
19¼	9⅝	Kidde .80	5	121	18⅜	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
46¾	33¼	Kidde pfB 4		4	47¾	47	47¼	+ ¾
40	25	Kid pf A2.20		2	38	38	38	+ 1½
31⅞	24¼	KimbCl 1.60	8	65	30⅞	30	30¾	+ ⅜
9⅛	5½	KingDSt .40	8	63	9⅛	8⅝	9	
16½	11¼	KirschCo .96	7	36	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
28½	14¼	KnigtRid .54	13	51	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	+ ½
9¾	4⅝	Koehrg .30p	6	18	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
27¼	20	Koeh pf2.75		3	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
48⅝	36½	Kopprs 2.40	6	64	50	47¾	50	+ 2⅜
51	42½	Koppr pf 4		z10	49	49	49	— 1
41¾	34¼	Kraftco 1.92	12	118	40¼	39½	40	+ ¼
27¼	20⅛	KresgeS .22	29	881	25⅞	25	25⅛	+ ½
12⅜	8⅛	Kroehler .Mf	19	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¼
24	15¾	Kroger 1.36	7	85	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ¼

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—1975— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
17½	12⅜	LacGas 1.56	8	5	16	15⅞	15⅞	
18⅜	14⅝	LamSess 1b	3	13	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ¼
12½	8¼	LaneBry .72	6	46	11⅛	11	11	— ½
14⅞	6¼	LatrobS .10r	6	3	14¾	14½	14½	
6⅜	3½	LearSieg .28	5	71	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
23¾	17⅜	LearS pf2.25		7	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	+ ⅛
24½	12¼	Leaswy .60b	10	34	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	— ⅛
13¼	8½	LeedsN .50	7	13	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
12¼	7¼	Leesona .60	3	11	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
13⅛	9	LehPCt .80	5	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
1⅝	½	LehVal Ind	8	23	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	8½	Lehmn .72e		60	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
8½	2⅞	Lennar Crp	14	34	7⅜	7	7⅛	+ ¼
17⅜	11¾	Lenox .72	9	125	16⅝	16	16⅛	— ½
6⅞	4⅛	LevFd Cap		8	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
12½	11	LevFin .75a		1	12	12	12	— ⅛
25¾	13	LeviStra .48	8	171	26¼	25⅛	26⅛	+ ⅞
4⅝	1⅜	Levitz Furn	11	176	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
4⅝	2¼	LFE Cp	7	5	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
22½	13⅞	LOF 1.60	8	75	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	3¼	LibbMcNL	4	38	5⅜	5	5⅛	
11½	7⅛	LibrtyCp .40	5	12	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	1¾	Librty Loan		7	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
6½	4	LibrtyLn pf		4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
31⅝	25⅜	LiggMy 2.50	9	34	29½	29⅛	29¼	+ ⅛
79¾	57½	LillyEli 1.10	28	3641	74¼	71	71¾	— 1¾
33½	24	LincNat 1.60	9	78	29¼	28¾	29	— ⅜
66	49	LincNt pf 3		2	59½	59½	59½	+ ½
18½	13½	LincPl 1.74a		3	17	17	17	
2⅛	1⅛	Lionel Corp	10	37	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
7⅜	3¼	Littonin .13t		89	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅛	4⅜	Litton plc pf		5	8	8	8	+ ¼
16½	10½	Litton pfB 2		5	14½	14½	14½	
3¼	1¼	LMI Inv	9	12	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
7⅜	3¾	Lockhd Airc	4	198	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
21⅜	14½	Loews 1.20	6	102	20⅜	20⅛	20½	+ ½
7⅜	4¼	LomaFin .36		72	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
20½	15⅝	LomM 3.37e	6	38	19½	18⅞	19⅛	
9¼	5⅜	Londont .40e	5	10	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ¼
15	9⅝	LoneStInd 1	6	141	13½	13	13¼	
62	50	LoneS pf4.50		1	57	57	57	+ 2½
28	24	LoneSG 1.60	7	89	25⅝	24½	25¼	+ ½
14½	10⅝	LngIsLt 1.46	7	375	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅜
67¼	51¼	LIL pf 5.75		2	64	64	64	+ 1
83	76	LIL pf 8.30		z30	79	77½	77½	— 2½
116	107½	LIL pfN 13		z140	107	106¾	107	— ½
70	4	LongDrg .68	28	17	65½	65	65½	— ½
7⅛	2⅛	Loral Corp	8	16	6½	6⅜	6⅛	+ ⅛
29¼	21½	LaLand 1.12	8	375	24	22⅞	23¾	+ ¼
15⅝	8⅝	LaPacif .20	6	473	14½	13¼	13¼	— ½
22	17¼	LouisGs 1.84	9	5	19½	19¼	19¼	
13½	8⅞	Lowenst .40	4	20	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
15½	9	LTV Corp	2	719	16	15⅜	15⅞	+ ⅛
25	12	LTV Cp AA		1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅜
62⅜	48	LTVCp pf 5		14	59½	58½	58⅞	— ⅜
51	35½	Lubrizol 1	19	351	47½	46½	47½	+ ⅜
13¼	8	LuckyStr .64	11	102	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅜
11⅞	8⅛	Ludlow 1.08	6	61	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ⅜
29¼	22½	LukenSt 1.40	6	76	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
17½	13½	LykYng .75e	1	232	15½	15	15	— ⅛
33⅜	26⅞	Lykes pf2.50		74	30⅛	29¼	29½	— ⅜
5⅜	3½	LyncCSy .40	8	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛

—1975— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
13½	8⅞	NEnGE 1.28	7	17	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
27¾	23¼	N EngT 2.36	10	23	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	
10½	6⅞	Newhall .36	8	23	9	8⅝	8¾	+ ¼
22⅞	18¼	Newmt 1.60	5	179	22¼	21¼	22	+ ⅛
72½	63¼	Nwmt pf4.50		2	72	72	72	+ 1⅛
22⅜	16⅛	NYSEG 2.20	6	71	21½	21	21¼	— ⅛
91	79½	NYSE pf8.80		z60	83¾	83¾	83¾	+ ¼
23½	19½	NYSE pf2.12		2	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
11⅝	8⅛	NiaMP 1.18	6	257	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
41	31	NiaM pf 3.90		z50	38	38	38	+ ½
13	11	NiaShr 1.03e		1	12	12	12	+ ¼
14⅝	11¾	NL Ind 1	4	103	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
8½	3⅜	NLT Cp .40	7	39	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛
69¼	59⅝	NorflkWn 5	6	103	64⅜	63⅝	64⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	12⅝	Norlin 1.25	3	5	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+ ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	Norris 1.12	6	31	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
33	24¼	NoACoal .80	10	40	29	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅜
10⅞	8⅛	NoAMt 2.87e	4	43	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
18¼	12¾	NoAPhl 1.20	6	27	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
3⅜	2⅜	NoCAir .10e	5	12	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
1⅜	13-16	NoCeAir wt		33	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
9	6⅝	NoestUt 1.02	6	195	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
11½	8½	NoCenGs .68	7	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7½	5⅜	vlNoCen Ry		z90	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
23¼	17⅜	NorlllGas 2	8	29	21¼	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
16¾	13¾	NIndPS 1.36	8	47	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
60½	51½	NNGs 3.10a	6	65	59	58⅛	58⅞	+ ¾
22⅞	15⅞	NoStPw 1.84	9	50	21⅜	21½	21½	+ ⅛
48	41	NSPw pf4.10		z20	43	43	43	— 1½
44	37	NSPw pf3.60		z90	41½	41	41	
4⅞	2⅞	Northgt .50e	7	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
29⅜	22¼	Northrp 1.60	6	165	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+ ¼
30	23⅛	Nrthp pfl.45		2	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
19¼	11⅜	NwstAirl .45	6	183	19	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
40¼	34	NwtBnc 1.60	9	562	38½	38	38	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅜	NwE cf1.20e	4	20	18	17⅝	17⅝	
28½	18⅞	NwtInd 1.20	3	43	27¾	26¾	27¼	+ ⅜
14	8½	Nwstind wt		13	13	12½	13	+ ⅜
84½	59	NwInd pfAS		10	80⅜	80	80	— ½
85	68	NwInd pfC5		2	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	+ ⅜
64	49½	NwtIn pf4.20		7	61¼	60¼	61¼	+ 1½
12⅜	9	NwML 1.31e	6	33	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
46	34¼	NwtStl 2.40a	9	2	46	46	46	+ ¼
26½	20¼	Norton 1.70	5	26	25½	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
19⅝	10⅝	NortSim .40	11	272	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
44	25¼	NortS pf1.60		12	43	42⅜	42⅜	— ⅜
18½	10⅞	NucorCp .28	3	19	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
23¾	16½	NVF 5.40t	1	321	22⅞	21⅜	22⅜	+ 1½

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—1975— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
9⅜	5½	Oak Ind .40	3	3	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
10⅜	7¼	Oakite P .84	7	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
15⅝	12⅜	OcciPet .50e	3	390	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
51	42	OccidPl pf 4		29	45⅝	45	45⅝	+ ⅜
49¾	40⅜	OcciP pf3.60		30	44⅞	44¼	44⅝	+ ⅜
27¾	22⅛	OcciP pf2.16		7	24½	24	24⅛	+ ⅜
20½	13½	OgdenCp 1	4	118	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
31	23	Ogdn pf'.87		5	29½	29⅝	29½	
16⅛	12⅝	OhioEd 1.66	8	99	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
11¼	109⅞	OhPw pf 14		z400	110	109½	109½	— ½
81	72½	OhPw pf8.48		z100	81	81	81	+ 2⅜
13⅜	10⅞	OKC Cp .80	4	56	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
22⅜	18⅛	OklaGE 1.40	11	336	20¾	20⅛	20½	— ⅛
23½	17⅞	OklaNG 1.60	8	25	22	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
21¼	14⅝	OlinCp 1.20	4	570	20½	20	20	— ⅛
16⅝	13¾	Olinkraft 1	4	21	16	15¾	15¾	
10⅜	7⅜	Omark .50	4	3	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
10⅛	7¼	Oneida .76	4	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
11¼	7½	OrangR 1.20	9	18	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Orange .12	9	70	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
33	24¼	OtisElv 2.20	6	19	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞	+ ½
20¼	11	OutMar 1.20	10	85	19⅞	19¼	19½	— ⅛
11⅜	6	OutletCo .70	4	34	11⅛	10¾	11¼	+ ⅜
14¼	9	OvernitT .80	5	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
12⅜	8¼	OverShip .15	4	15	9¾	9¾	9¾	
38	25¼	OwenCn .88	15	194	36¼	36	36	
40⅞	32	Owenill 1.72	7	85	39½	38⅝	38⅝	
73	62½	Owill pf4.75		8	68½	68	68½	+ ½
11	7¼	Oxrdind .60	3	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛

—1975— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
19⅝	11¼	Rollinsn .25	14	51	18⅛	17½	18¼	+ ⅛
7½	4⅞	Ronson .28	9	9	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
13¾	9⅛	Roper 1.10		34	12	12	12	
25¼	16	RorerA .90	13	93	24⅞	24¼	24½	+ ½
44⅜	27⅜	Rosario .40b	16	79	39⅝	39¼	39½	— ⅛
12⅞	8⅞	RoyCCol .64	12	49	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
36½	24⅛	RoylD 2.71e	3	130	34¾	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Roylind .45t	10	27	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5⅜	3¼	RTE Cp .16	6	13	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
19⅞	14	Rubbrm .36	23	27	18¼	18	18	
15⅜	11	Rucker .20	7	225	15½	15	15½	+ ⅜
9⅞	5⅜	RussTog .76	13	40	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
7¼	3¾	Ryder Sys		308	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛

S

—1975— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
30½	25¾	SabineR .56	8	17	26½	26	26½	+ ⅜
2½	1½	Salegrd Ind	25	15	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
45¼	34⅜	Safewy 1.80	15	473	45⅛	44⅞	44⅞	
7⅞	3	Saga Corp	8	72	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅜
43⅞	34¼	StJoeM 2.20	5	238	46½	44	46½	+ 3¼
27¾	22¼	StLSaF 2.50	5	6	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	9½	StPaulS .96a		6	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
25½	19½	StRegP 1.40	5	230	24⅝	23¾	24	— ½
5	3⅛	Salant .24b	5	48	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ¼
12¼	10¼	SanDGs 1.20	6	56	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
5¾	2⅛	Sandrs Asso		975	5⅞	5	5½	+ ⅜
14½	8¼	Sangamo .70	6	45	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	25½	SFeInd 1.80	6	233	27¼	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	7½	SFeInd pf.50		4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	

T

—1975— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
24	11⅝	TaftBrd .60	7	24	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅜
3⅞	2⅛	Talcott Nat		71	4	3⅝	4	+ ¼
8⅝	5	Talley .60	6	43	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅜	Talley pfB 1		7	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
13⅜	9½	TampaE .96	9	44	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+ ⅛
32⅜	11⅛	Tandy Corp	12	397	34	32	34	+ 1⅞
6⅜	4	Tappan .20		36	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ¼
7½	4⅝	Technicolr	5	22	6⅞	6½	6⅝	
14⅝	5	Technicon	17	5	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
33	18⅛	Tektronx .20	11	42	29	28¼	28½	+ ½
6	3⅛	Telecor .25	5	15	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
15	10⅛	Teledyn .32t	9	32	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
57¼	42¾	Teledyn pf 6		2	53	53	53	— 1
5	1⅝	Teleprmpt		145	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	
3½	1⅞	Telex Cp		57	2⅛	2	2	
24⅜	21⅜	Tenneco 1.60	6	358	23	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅛

U

—1975— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
20⅜	14¼	TRW In 1.20	6	787	18⅝	17¾	17⅞	— ⅞
56	40½	TRW pf4.50		10	55	54½	54½	— ½
57½	41⅞	TRW pf4.40		117	57	56⅛	57	+ ⅜
10⅞	7⅜	TucsonG .96	7	52	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
10½	5⅛	TwenCen .40	10	102	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
16⅜	8½	TycoLb .10e	10	122	15	14¼	14½	
20⅜	13½	TylerCp .60	4	65	19	18¾	19	
23	13⅜	UAL In .60a	5	357	21⅜	20⅝	21	+ ¼
20⅜	17	Uarco 1.20a	3	20	18⅜	18	18	— ¼
14½	10¼	UGI Cp 1.32	6	11	12½	12¼	12¼	
14⅝	6½	UMC Ind 1	6	39	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
3	1½	UMET Tr		19	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
10½	9½	Unarco .50	3	13	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
33	17½	UnilLtd .91e	8	2	31⅛	31¼	31¼	— 1¾
47½	32⅛	UniNV 2.95e	7	9	46⅛	44⅛	46	— ⅛
9½	6⅛	UnBanc .84b	6	39	8⅞	8⅜	8⅛	+ ⅛
53⅝	37¼	UnCamp 2	9	470	54⅛	53⅝	54¼	+ 1
56½	40⅜	Un arb 2.40	7	1676	58¼	56⅜	58⅛	+ 1⅛
12½	8	UnCom 1.33	8	11	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
6¼	2½	Union Corp	16	25	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
11½	9⅝	Un Elec 1.28	8	142	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
47	36	UnEl pf4.50		z60	44	44	44	— ½
26¼	25	UnEl pf2.72		38	25¼	25	25¼	
4½	2½	Un Fidelity	10	15	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
39⅛	34⅜	UnOCal 1.98	4	183	37⅜	37	37⅜	+ ⅛
52	44⅝	UOCa pf2.50		6	49⅝	48	48	
74⅜	42	UPacCp 2.80	12	161	71⅜	70	70⅞	+ ⅜
3⅞	1¾	Uniona Inc		11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
9	6⅝	Uniroyal .70	5	136	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
81½	65½	Uniryal pf 8		z210	78¼	78	78	— ¾
47⅛	31¼	UnitAircft 2	6	126	41⅞	40⅝	41	— ¼
105	86½	Unit Air pf 8		15	102½	102	102½	+ ½
8	3⅛	Unit Brands		229	7⅛	6	6¼	— ⅜
8⅛	5⅝	UnBrnd pfA		13	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
7¼	6	UnitCp .77e		12	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	U FinCal .20	6	37	7½	7¼	7¼	
9	6⅜	UnGasP .60	7	203	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
22½	17½	U Illum 2.32	4	11	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
9½	6½	Unitind .36b	6	25	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
4⅜	1⅞	Unition .10		24	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
12½	9¼	UJerBk 1.64	8	23	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅜
15½	12½	UnMM 1.40	4	13	14	13⅝	14	
13¼	8	Un Nuclr		246	11¼	10½	11⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1½	UnitPk Min		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
8	6	UnitRefg .40	3	3	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
32⅜	25½	USFidG 2.48	14	60	32¼	31⅜	32	+ ¼
15½	12¼	USFoS 1.50e		11	14⅝	14½	14½	+ ⅛
21¼	14⅛	USGyps 1.60	11	114	19¼	19	19	— ⅜
25¼	20	USGy pfl.80		4	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ½
7½	2⅜	US Home	25	605	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
5	2¼	US Ind .46r	10	189	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
14	9⅜	USLeasg .24	9	247	10⅜	9⅜	10⅛	+ ⅜
4⅞	2½	US Rltylnv	34	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	7⅛	US Shoe .95	6	22	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
58	38¼	US Stl 2.80	5	757	58⅜	57⅝	58½	+ 1
18½	13¾	USTobac .90	11	84	18½	18	18¼	+ ¼
15¾	12⅞	UnTel 10.8	9	81	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
1½	7-16	UnTel wt		34	15-16	⅞	15-16	+ ⅛
20⅜	16¼	UnTl 2pfl.50		35	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	
23½	19½	UnTel pfl.50		2	23	23	23	
7½	3½	Unitrode Cp	8	41	6¾	6¼	6½	— ⅜
23⅜	16⅞	UnivarCp 1	3	33	21⅜	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
35	25½	UnivLeaf 2	7	x14	35¼	35	35	+ ¼
15	11¼	UOP .90	5	69	13¼	13	13	— ¼
53	30	Upjohn .96	17	399	41	40	40	— ⅜
16½	10	USLIFE .29	7	63	14⅛	13⅞	14	— ⅜
10½	8½	UslifeF .96a		10	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
18½	12	USM stp 1	4	68	17⅞	17⅜	17½	+ ½
24½	19⅞	USM pf2.10		1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¾
58	39½	UtahIntl 1	18	470	59⅜	58⅜	58¾	+ ¾
28⅜	23⅛	UtahPL 2.36	8	46	28	27⅝	27¾	— ⅛
23⅝	17	UV Ind 1	3	41	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛

—1975— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
57	50⅛	UV In pf5.50		3	57	57	57	+ 2¼

V

—1975— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
10⅜	6½	Varian .20	9	50	9⅞	9¼	9½	— ⅛
27⅜	24	Veeder 1.72	6	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
4⅞	3	Vendo Co		16	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
4½	2	Venice .20	8	10	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
14½	11	VestSec 1.25		11	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
32⅜	21½	Vetco Offsh	14	91	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	+ ½
21½	13½	VF Corp 1	9	168	23⅜	21¼	22¾	+ 1⅜
6½	2¼	Viacom Int	8	12	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	4½	VictCmp .50	11	39	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
12½	8¼	VaEPw 1.18	7	314	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
73	56	VaEP pf7.20		z10	69	69	69	— ½
53	41	VaEP pf 5		z40	48¼	48	48	
47½	40	VaEP pf4.80		z20	46½	46½	46½	
7	3¾	Vornado Inc	5	743	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
12	8¼	VSI Corp .60	5	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
30⅞	23½	VulMat 1.80	6	5	30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ⅛

W

—1975— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
19⅜	12¾	Wachova .76	8	261	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ½
42	27⅜	Wach pf2.20		2	35	35	35	
4⅝	2½	Wachovi Rlt		7	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
12⅞	10	Walgreen 1	13	17	12	11¾	12	
44	35¼	WlkrA 1.40a	11	4	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞	+ ⅛
21	14⅝	WallBus .55	9	18	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	
9	6	WallMur .60	4	9	8½	8¼	8½	+ ½
20⅜	9½	WalMart .12	20	15	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	WangL .08e	11	75	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	— ¼
9¼	4⅝	Ward Foods	45	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
9⅞	7¼	Warnco .80	6	5	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
23	19⅛	Wrnc pfl.58		137	21	17	19	— 1½
7¾	4⅛	WrnerCo .50	8	x9	7	7	7	+ ¼
14¾	8¼	WrnCom .40	5	235	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
29	17	WrnC pfl.25		2	27	27	27	
36½	25	WarnL .84	17	362	34⅛	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅞
19¼	13⅝	Warn S 1.20	8	9	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
18	12	WashGs 1.88	6	9	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
13½	9½	WashNat .80	5	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
29⅜	23⅛	WasN pf2.50		2	27½	27¼	27½	+ ½
15⅝	12⅜	WashStl 1a	3	9	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ¼
19⅜	16	WasWat 1.52	9	16	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	4	Waste Mgmt	9	5	8⅜	8½	8½	— ⅛
23½	11⅞	WatknJ .20a	13	68	20	20	20⅛	— ⅜
4⅝	3	WayGos .40	17	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Wean Unit	9	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	4½	Weathrd .40	4	7	6	5⅞	6	
4⅝	2⅝	Webb Del E	10	17	4	3⅞	3⅞	
9⅛	6⅝	WellMcL .68	5	4	8⅜	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅜
20	15	WeisMkt .60	9	5	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
1⅛	⅜	Welbilt Corp		25	1⅛	1	1⅛	
17¼	12⅞	WellFgo .96	6	152	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
7	3¼	WellFM .90e	25	23	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
30	18⅜	WstPtPep 2	6	89	29½	28⅞	29	— ⅜
9½	5⅜	WnAirL .40a	5	46	8⅝	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
24	15⅝	WnBnc 1.40	6	17	23	22⅜	23	+ ¼
11⅜	7⅝	WnCo NAm	12	109	10⅛	10	10⅛	
8¾	6	Wn Pac Ind	5	24	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
13¼	8¾	WnPubh .80	5	25	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
14½	9⅛	WUnion 1.40	54	154	13¾	13⅜	13½	— ⅛
48	42	WnUn pf 6		1	58	58	58	— ¼
42½	30	WnUn pf4.60		33	38½	38	38½	— ½
15½	9⅜	WestgEl .97	47	628	15	14½	14½	— ½
27	19⅛	Wstvco 1.40	4	70	26	25⅛	25⅝	— ⅜
16⅝	12	Weybrg 1.28	6	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
35⅞	27⅜	Weyerhr .80	16	489	34½	33⅜	34	+ ⅜
14½	10⅛	WhelFry .40	8	724	14	12⅞	13⅝	— ⅜
28	18	WhelP 1.05e	1	31	26	25⅝	25¼	
25⅝	15¼	Whirlpol .80	35	318	24¾	24	24	— ¼
14⅞	8⅜	WhitCon .80	5	383	15	14¼	14½	+ ⅜
10⅝	7⅝	WhiteM .40e	3	101	8⅞	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛

—1975— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last
3¾	1⅝	WhitTaker	9	222	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
13⅛	7⅞	WickesCrp 1	8	22	12⅛	12¼	12¼
4	2⅝	WiebdtSt .28	7	2	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛
31⅞	25⅝	WilmsCo .60	7	204	31⅞	30¼	30¼
45⅞	29⅝	WilmsCo wt		16	41⅛	40⅛	40
37	27⅞	WinnDx 1.32	12	92	35	34⅛	34
6⅝	3⅝	Winnebago		127	6	5⅝	5
24⅞	22⅛	WiscEl 1.84	9	166	24	23½	23
102	89⅝	WisE pf8.90		z10	100½	100¼	100
16	11⅞	WiscPS 1.32	8	11	14⅞	14⅛	14
22	17⅞	Witco 1.20	5	22	20⅞	20⅝	20
2⅜	1⅝	WolvrW .05e	7	72	2⅞	2⅜	2
10⅜	6⅝	Wometco .56	6	11	9⅞	9⅞	9
10⅜	7	WoodsCo .48	5	7	10⅛	9⅝	9
14⅝	9⅝	Wolwth 1.20	5	211	13⅞	13½	13
27	21	Wolw pf2.20		16	27⅜	27	27
4½	2⅝	World Airw	3	20	4⅛	4⅛	4
56	41⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	12	7	55⅝	55⅛	55
5½	3⅛	Wurlitzer		1	5⅛	5⅛	5
4	1⅝	Wyly Corp		35	3⅛	3⅜	3

X

—1975— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last
81¼	50⅝	XeroxCp 1	17	438	73	71¼	71
12⅝	7¼	Xtra 2.67t	4	25	10½	10⅜	10

Y

—1975— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last
10⅜	4⅝	Yales Ind	5	78	10½	10	
13	9¼	YngsDr .80a	6	4	11½	11½	11

Z

—1975— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last
15½	9⅝	ZaleCorp .76	6	601	14⅝	14⅛	14
28⅜	23⅞	Zapata .68	3	74	24¼	23⅞	23
58	50	Zapata pf 2		1	50	50	50
6	2⅜	Zayre Corp	4	133	5⅞	5½	5
19¼	10	ZenithRad 1	28	102	17⅜	17⅛	17
9	4½	Zurn Ind .28	10	124	9⅛	9	9

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, March 26.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thur.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.79½	*1.03
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*.69	*.74
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.25	.44½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	300	132
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	213.92	87-92
Steel scrap No.1 hvy Pitt	83-84	119-120
Lead, spot, lb.	24½	19-21½
Copper elec., lb.	63½-65	68.15-89½
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.68½	3.84½
Zinc, E St. L. basis, lb.	38½-39	33-35
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.22	7.341
Gold N.Y., oz.	177.75	—
COMMODITY indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	751.1	5.335

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES
March 27, 1975

SUGAR No. 11 (30 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	25.20	26.20	24.90	25.60	24.95
Jul	24.40	25.00	24.00	24.45	24.00
Sep	23.20	23.75	23.10	23.50	22.90
Oct	22.51	23.05	22.40	22.65	22.30
Mar	20.35	20.65	20.05	20.10	20.20
May	19.75	20.20	19.45	19.45	19.90
Jul	19.35	19.70	18.70	18.70	N19.45

Sales: 4,156.

WOOL
No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	61.55	61.55	60.45	61.15	61.35
Jul	58.50	58.50	57.52	58.15	58.60
Sep	57.25	57.30	56.51	57.00	57.55
Dec	56.30	56.30	55.50	55.95	56.55
Mar	55.45	55.45	54.65	54.95	55.65
May	54.75	54.75	54.55	54.65	55.25

Sales: 1,311.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Apr	61.40	61.50	61.40	61.50	61.40
May	61.80	62.00	61.50	62.00	61.90
Jul	62.80	63.00	62.50	63.00	62.90
Sep	64.00	64.10	63.60	64.10	64.00
Dec	65.60	65.70	65.00	65.70	65.60
Jan	65.80	66.20	65.80	66.20	66.10
Mar	66.70	67.20	66.70	67.10	67.00
May	67.80	68.00	67.80	68.00	N.C.

Sales: 529.

POTATOES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Apr	2.53	2.59	2.53	2.55	2.52
May	3.12	3.19	3.12	3.14	3.09
Nov	4.40	4.40	4.36	4.40	4.39
Mar	5.12	5.13	5.12	5.13	5.12
May	6.14	6.14	6.13	6.14	6.11

Sales: 1,493.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	427.00	428.00	417.20	418.50	430.00
Jul	431.00	432.00	423.00	424.40	435.90
Sep	438.00	438.50	429.00	430.30	441.60
Dec	447.50	447.50	438.70	438.70	450.20
Jan	450.00	450.00	440.00	441.30	452.80
Mar	455.00	455.00	446.90	446.90	458.40
May	460.30	460.30	452.40	452.40	463.90
Jul	467.00	467.00	457.80	457.80	469.30

Sales: 6,393.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	47.50	48.00	47.50	B47.95	B47.95
Jul	49.50	49.85	49.50	B49.85	B49.85
Sep	51.60	51.65	51.40	B51.45	B51.35
Nov	52.70	52.80	52.70	B52.90	B52.80
Jan	54.25	54.45	54.25	B54.50	54.25

Sales: 300.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	42.50	42.80	42.40	42.43	42.60
Jul	43.25	53.33	43.15	43.16	43.40
Oct	44.85	44.88	44.56	B44.58	B44.81
Dec	45.70	45.76	45.30	45.30	45.60
Mar				B46.15	B46.44
May	47.20	47.20	46.90	B46.90	B46.95
Jul				B47.50	B47.50

Sales: 1,450.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Apr	177.80	178.00	175.40	176.00S	178.10
May	178.00	178.00	177.00	177.30S	179.30
Jul	180.10	180.40	177.80	178.50S	180.70
Aug	180.90	180.90	180.00	181.00S	183.20
Oct	185.50	185.50	183.50	183.50S	183.20
Dec	187.40	187.80	186.70	185.90S	185.70
Feb	190.30	190.30	190.30	188.30S	188.20
Apr	190.60	190.60	190.60	190.80S	190.60
Jun	195.10	195.10	193.60	193.20S	193.00

Sales: 818.
A—Asked; B—Bid; N—Nomina.

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
May	3.72½	3.77½	3.71	3.74½	3.76
Jul	3.61	3.65	3.60	3.61	3.66
Sep	3.69	3.71	3.66½	3.67	3.72
Dec	3.78	3.80	3.73	3.77	3.80
Mar	3.83	3.85	3.81	3.83½	3.85

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
May	2.97	2.98¼	2.93½	2.95	3.00¼
Jul	2.96	2.98½	2.93	2.94	3.01
Sep	2.86½	2.88	2.83¼	2.84	2.90¾
Dec	2.70	2.70¾	2.67	2.68	2.73
Mar	2.77	2.77	2.73	2.73½	2.79¼

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
May	5.98	6.05	5.90	5.95	6.08¾
Jul	5.99	6.06	5.93	5.97	6.09½
Aug	6.02	6.08	5.93½	5.98	6.10
Sep	5.92	5.98	5.88	5.91	6.02
Nov	5.87	5.90	5.79	5.85	5.94
Jan	5.93	5.96	5.85	5.90	6.00½
Mar	5.98	6.03	5.94	5.97	6.07

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
May	29.50	30.15	29.20	29.80	29.90
Jul	28.30	28.80	27.75	28.55	28.63
Aug	27.10	27.85	27.10	27.60	27.55
Sep	26.25	26.70	26.05	26.55	26.72
Oct	25.15	25.55	25.10	25.50	25.50
Dec	24.25	24.50	24.00	24.50	24.60
Jan	23.85	24.05	23.60	23.90	24.10
Mar	23.35	23.55	23.20	23.50	23.60

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
May	128.00	129.00	126.20	127.50	132.00
Jul	132.50	133.50	130.50	131.50	135.90
Aug	134.00	136.00	133.00	134.00	138.50
Sep	139.00	139.00	137.00	138.00	141.50
Oct	141.00	141.00	138.50	139.00	143.00
Dec	140.00	142.20	140.00	141.00	144.00
Jan	142.50	143.50	141.50	143.00	145.00
Mar	145.00	148.00	145.00	146.00	148.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Apr	424.00	424.00	412.50	416.00	426.00
May	427.00	427.00	416.00	418.10	428.50
Jun	429.00	430.00	418.50	424.00	432.00
Aug	435.00	435.00	424.50	428.00	438.00
Oct	442.00	442.00	431.00	434.00	444.00
Dec	446.50	446.50	437.50	440.50	450.00
Feb	453.50	453.50	444.00	443.00	456.00
Apr	455.00	456.50	450.00	453.00	461.50
Jun	459.50	459.50	455.00	458.50	467.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Apr	40.85	41.45	40.75	41.25	40.95
Jun	41.75	41.97	41.35	41.70	41.80
Aug	40.05	40.17	39.50	39.87	40.17
Oct	39.20	39.40	38.70	39.00	39.30
Dec	39.25	39.32	38.80	39.10	39.35
Feb	39.10	39.40	38.90	b39.07	39.20

Sales: April 1946; June 3888; Aug 1435; Oct 292; Dec 120; Feb 45.
Open Interest: April 5274; June 10926; Aug 3578; Oct 1616; Dec 1574; Feb 368.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Apr	42.10	42.30	41.70	42.05	42.35
Jun	45.70	45.85	45.00	45.60	45.90
Jul	46.75	46.75	46.15	46.35	46.80
Aug	45.90	45.90	45.10	b45.52	46.00
Oct	44.90	44.90	44.30	44.75	b45.10
Dec	45.30	45.40	44.75	45.20	45.50
Feb	44.40	44.95	44.15	b45.35	44.60
Apr	43.30	43.30	42.80	43.30	b43.25

Sales: April 760; June 1350; July 680; Aug 195; Oct 102; Dec 400; Feb 31; April 2.
Open Interest: April 2389; June 3687; July 2486; Aug 1245; Oct 615; Dec 1685; Feb 549; April 136.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Apr	39.10	39.50	38.65	38.90	39.40
May	41.15	41.30	39.45	39.45	a41.45
Jun	42.50	42.50	41.50	41.50	a42.45
Sep	51.20	51.25	50.45	50.45	51.45

Sales: April 186; May 206; June 52; Sep 40.
Open Interest: March 17; April 442; May 819; June 307; Sep 332.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

May	72.25	72.80	70.90	72.00	b71.82
Jul	72.85	73.35	71.35	72.25	b72.35
Aug	71.30	72.30	70.30	70.90	b70.85
Feb	67.75	68.00	67.25	b68.00	b66.50
Mar	67.50	67.85	67.25	67.85	66.35
May	68.00	68.80	68.00	b68.80	b67.50

Sales: May 3852; July 2795; Aug 543; Feb 112; March 12; May 2.
Open Interest: March 20; May 3965; July 3685; Aug 1182; Feb 786; March 16; May 1.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Jun	180.00	180.20	179.00	180.00	180.40
Sep	182.80	182.80	181.70	182.00	184.20
Dec	186.80	186.80	185.70	185.70	188.00
Mar	190.00	190.10	189.70	190.00	191.30
Jun	195.00	195.00	194.00	194.00	195.60

Sales: June 835; Sep. 45; Dec. 29; March 1; June 10.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous Close
SUGAR				
May	253	233.50	249 -250	234 -235
Aug	241	221.50	238 -239	223 -224
Oct	224	207	223.10-224	209.50-210.50
Dec	212	200	209 -210	200 -200.50
Mar	205	195	204 -204.50	194 -195
May	202	194	200 -204	190 -191
Aug	194	193	197 -200	186 -189
Lots 4,392.				
COCOA				
May	627.50	616.50	617.50-619	625.50-626
Jul	598	586	586.50-587	595 -596
Sep	579	567	567 -567.50	576 -576.50
Dec	589	581	581 -582	586.50-590
Mar	580	573	573 -574	577 -578
May	No trade		570 -576	576 -578
Lots 4,599.				
COFFEE				
May	424	431	433.50-434	429 -430
Jul	428	426	427.50-428	423.50-424
Sep	429	425.50	428 -429	423.50-424
Nov	430	427	429.50-430.50	425 -426
Jan	No trade		430.50-431	426.50-427
Mar	No trade		433 -435	427 -430

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices March 27, 1975

Quotations in Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked $

		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
3800	Abby Glen	295	290	290	— 3
3676	Abitibi	$ 9⅝	9¼	9½	— ¼
608	Acklands	$ 13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
1221	Acres Ltd	$ 8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
1400	Agnico E	$ 5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
800	Agra Ind	$ 5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
4875	Alta Gas A	$ 12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	+ ⅛
300	Algo Cent	$ 13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
15	Alliance B	460	460	460	
202	Alminex	$ 5½	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
2800	Argus C pr	$ 14½	14½	14½	+ ½
500	Atco A	$ 17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅜
5367	BP Can	$ 11⅞	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
200	Banister C	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
3478	Bank N S	$ 40⅞	40½	40⅞	+ ⅜
100	Baton B	$ 6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
10903	Bell Canad	$ 47⅜	47⅛	47¼	— ⅛
1200	Beth Cop A	$ 9½	9⅛	9½	+ ½
2214	Block Bros	330	320	330	+ 15
1000	Bramalea	$ 5⅝	5½	5½	
6200	Brameda	72	65	72	+ 11
400	Brenda M	375	375	375	+ 10
2400	BC Forest	$ 14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
7235	BC Phone	$ 11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
4500	Brunswk	370	360	370	+ 18
800	Budd Auto	$ 5	490	5	+ 10
400	Cad Frvw	$ 12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
100	Cal Pow	$ 24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
1800	Camflo	$ 14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
500	Campeau A	$ 5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ¼
250	C Pakrs C	$ 19	19	19	
1000	C Tung	288	288	288	
5000	C Cablesy	$ 13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅜
1500	Cdn Cel	$ 5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3980	C Imp Bank	$ 25¼	25	25	— ⅛
2950	C Ind Gas	$ 6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
572	Cdn Tire A	$ 43⅛	42	43	— ½
2800	C Utilies	$ 9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
100	Canbra	300	300	300	
1355	Casalar	360	340	360	+ 18
2000	Celanese	385	375	385	
2300	Chieftan D	$ 7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅜
7100	Coch Will	135	132	134	+ 1

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	43.10
Albert Heijn	90
Algembank	317
Amrobank	76.30
A'dam	168
Fokker	44.50
Heineken	154
H.V.A.	56.40
Holl-Am-H	49.50
Hoogovens	58.20
K.L.M.	57.20
Philips new	27.20
Robeco	164.70xd
Rolinco	115
Royal Dutch	82.90
Unilever	106.70
Van Ommer	263.50
Ver Mach	182

Brussels

Arbed	4,290
Brux-Lamb	1,940
Cock Ougree	1,280
Electrobel	5,730
GB-Inno-BM	2,150
Hoboken	4,020
Petrofina	4,400
Ph. Gevaert	1,174
Soc. Générale	2,640
Solvay	2,600
Un Minière	1,372

Frankfurt

AEG	84
BASF	148.80
Bayer	126.50
Commerzbk	203.50
Cont. Gummi	81.10
Daimler	293.80
Demag	173
DutBank	320
DresdeBk	241
Gels Aktier	84
Hoesch	56
Karstadt	445
Kaufhof	251
KHD	122.50
Lufthansa	62
Mannesmann	229.90
Metallgesell	292.50
Neckermann	109
Rheinstahl	66
RWE new	127.70
Schering	393.50
Siemens	265.50
Thyssen	79.20
Veba	120
Volkswagen	114.80

London

Anglo-Am Cp	4.14
Anglo-Am	£23.50
Barclay Bk	2.26
Beecham Gr	2.01
BICC	1.07
Boots	1.80
Bowater	1.05
Brit-Am Tob	2.78
Brit. Oxyg	0.36½
Brit. Pet	3.47
BLMC	0.08¼
Burmah	0.42
CadburySch	0.37½
Chartered	1.38
Courtaulds	0.95
Daggafont	0.20
DeBeer D	2.35
Decca Rec	1.74
Distillers	1.05
Dunlop	0.39
E Musling	0.95
GEC	1.05½
FreeStGed	£29⅞
GKN	2.09
Glaxo Gr	3.86
Gt Un St	1.61
Guinness	0.98
Hawker-Sidd	2.66
Hudson Bay	£11 13/16
Imp Chem	2.19
Imps	0.58
Mar&Spen	1.80
MetalBox	2.04
Nichols	0.33
Plessey	0.68
Rand Mines	2.46
Rank Org	1.63
Royal Dutch	£24⅞
R.T.Z.	1.29
Shell	2.29
Thorn (A)	1.66
Tube Invest	2.32
Union Carb	4.65
Vickers	1.19
War L3½	£26⅞
West Deep	£20.50
West Drief	£49.00
West Hold	£39.25
West Mln	1.64
Woolworth	0.44½
ZCI	0.62

Milan

Bastogi	1,610
Erba	4,055
Ercole Marell	709.50
Fiat	1,120
Finsider	365.25
Generali	67,100
IFI	2,615
Italgas	596
Italsider	259.75
LaRinas	107
Montedis	735.25
Olivetti	1,185
Pirelli	816
Snia Visco	1,665
Terni	89

Paris

Air Liquide	352
Allmentaire	70
BSN	560
Carrefour	2,160
Cim Lafarge	177.50
Citroën	43
Cie Bancaire	421
CFP	127.60
CGE	308
CCF	135.20
Ferodo	279.50
L'Oréal	780
Mach Bull	36
Michelin	1,013
Moët-Henn	547
Moulinex	274.90
Nickel (Le)	83.20
Paribas	168.80
PUK	128.50
Penarroya	39.90
Perrier	113.10
Peugeot	248
Rh Poulenc	134.50
Saclior	91
St Gobain	139.80
Suez	299
Télémécan.	921
Thomson	199.50
Usinor	92.10

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,210
B Boveri	1,105
Ciba-Geigy	1,575
Cr Suisse	2,660
Fischer	895
HofRocheN	9,575
Nestlé	2,995
Sandoz	1,980
Sté B Suisse	524
Sulzer	2,700
U.B. Suisse	3,000

Tokyo Exchange

March 27, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	250	Matsu E. Wks.	529
Canon	203	Mitsubi H. Ind.	140xd
Dai Nip. Print.	440	Mitsubi Corp.	388xd*
Fuji Bank	363xd	Mitsui Co.	446xd
Fuji Photo	338	Mitsukoshi	431
Hitachi	167xd	Nippon Elec.	185
Honda Motor	620	Sharp	230
C. Itoh	436xd	Shiseido	1,170
Japan Air L.	1,640xd	Sony Corp.	2,820
Kansai El. P.	735xd*	Sumitomo Bk.	373xd
Kao Soap	332xd*	Taisho Marine	302xd
Kirin Brewery	293	Takeda Chem	246xd
Komatsu	320	Teijin	156xd
Kubota	346	Tokio Marine	528xd
Matsu E. Ind.	509	Toray	147xd
*Ex rights.		Toyota Motor	530

European Gold Markets

March 27, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	177.75	177.25	—0.50
Zurich	178.50	177.75	U.C.
Paris (12.5 kilo)	182.39	182.63	+0.61

U.S. dollars per ounce.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	92.10	90.90	94.50	77.00
Brussels	134.40	128.13	127.37	106.42
Frankfurt	134.36	132.60	138.22	110.56
London 30	280.30	278.70	317.70	148.00
London 500	118.55	119.27	134.49	63.49
Milan	100.18	101.44	108.86	85.98
Paris	126.50	124.60	127.60	90.70
Sydney	353.85	358.30	369.48	289.88
Tokyo (n)	314.22	310.76	316.94	265.34
Tokyo (o)	N.A.	4260.52	4346.07	3527.04
Zurich	260.80	258.00	261.80	206.30

(n) New. (o) Old. N.A.: Not available.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc
7 D.	5½-6	4⅛-4⅞	1¼-1¾
1 M.	6⅛-6⅜	4⅝-4⅞	2⅝-3⅛
3 M.	6⅝-7⅛	5 -5½	4½-5
6 M.	7⅛-7⅝	5⅝-5⅞	5⅛-5⅝
1 Y.	7½-8	5⅞-6⅜	5⅞-6⅜

Eurodollar Borrowi

WASHINGTON, Mar (Reuters).—Liabilities of banks to their foreign ries rose $887 million to billion in the week ended 19, the Federal Reserve ed. This was $212 million than the level for Eur borrowings outstanding same week a year ago.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6¼	3⅜	AbrdMf .40b	3	7	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅝	⅞	Acme Prec	5	5	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
4	1⅜	Action Ind	7	28	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅝	7-16	ADM Indust		1	1½	1½	1½	
7⅝	6	AdobeO .05e	7	114	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
3¼	2	A&EPlast P	4	41	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
1⅝	½	Aegis Corp	7	46	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	2½	AeroFlo .15e	5	4	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
1¾	1⅛	Aeronca Inc		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3	1¼	AfflICap .08t	1	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7¾	5½	AffiPub .34e	5	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8¼	4⅛	AirbFrt .62e	7	39	8	7⅝	8	+ ¼
6	3½	Airpax Elec	4	3	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ¼
40	15½	AjaxMag 1a	6	7	36¾	35½	35¾	— ¼
D 24¾	17	AlanW 1.25e	2	6	24	23½	24	+ ½
6¼	2⅝	Alaska Airl	7	41	5¼	4⅞	5	
9¼	5⅛	Alcolc .12e	6	16	9	9	9	
5½	3⅛	Alleghy Airl	6	23	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
5⅝	3¼	Alleg Cp wt		4	5⅛	5	5	
2¼	1⅛	Allied Art	13	3	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
2⅞	1¾	Allamll Cp	2	23	3	3	3	+ ⅜
⅞	9-16	Altec Corp	8	4	¾	¾	¾	—1-16
7-16	3-16	Altec Cp wt		4	¼	¼	¼	
5	2¼	Altec Crp pf		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8⅜	6½	AlterFds .30	4	9	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ¼
51	42⅞	Alcoa pf3.75		z350	49	49	49	
5⅝	3⅜	AMAX wt		31	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅝	1⅝	Amcon Ind	4	19	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅛	2⅝	AHessLL wt		15	3⅞	3	3	
7⅛	5	AmBiltrt .50	9	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
14⅝	9½	AmBusP .32	8	13	13¼	13	13	— ⅜
5½	2¼	Am Fletch		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15½	9⅝	A GarPd .30	8	22	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
4¼	3¼	Am IPict wt		7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10⅝	3⅝	Am Int Pict	4	38	9⅝	9⅜	9½	
5⅝	3⅛	A Israel .27r	2	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
11¼	7¾	AMaizeA .40	4	3	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
11⅛	8⅛	AMaizeB .40	4	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
39½	27	Am Mf 2.70e	4	1	36½	36½	36½	+ ¼
6⅝	1⅞	AmMot Inns		37	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3½	2⅝	Am Prec .15	6	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅝	1½	Am Recreat		41	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
4	2	A SafEq .11t	7	7	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	A Techin .12	26	12	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅜
2¼	1⅛	AmTrain Sv		3	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅝	AMIC Cp	5	64	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	AndreR .06e	24	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅝	1⅜	Angle C .12e	4	4	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	4¼	Anlcter .16	3	34	7⅜	6⅞	7	— ⅛
3	1⅛	Anken .10e	6	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6	2⅝	Anthony .30t	5	33	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
19¾	12⅛	Aquit Ca .30	16	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
7¼	5	Ariz CL .10e	6	25	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ¼
6¼	5	ArzCol pf.48		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	Armac Ent		8	2¼	2¼	2¼	—⅛
16	6¼	Armin Cp	5	58	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	+ ½
5	2⅝	Arrow Elect	3	41	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
6⅛	3¼	Arundel .42t		9	5¼	5	5	— ¼
12	6⅛	Asamera .25	8	88	10¼	10	10	
8	5⅝	AshlOil Can	7	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6	4⅛	Aspro .40b	4	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
1	½	Atco Ind	31	4	15-16	15-16	15-16	
1¾	¾	ATI Inc		3	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
9⅞	6¾	Atl Richf wt		14	7⅛	7	7⅛	
7⅜	6	AtlCnM B n	7	98	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	+ 1⅛
1⅛	½	Atlas Cp wt		3	1	1	1	— ⅛
13⅜	10⅛	Austral Oil	8	60	11⅝	11½	11½	
8	4¼	AutoTrn .58t	20	7	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ¼
4⅞	1⅝	Auto Bldg	20	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅜	Autmat Rad	23	11	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
6	5⅛	AutmSvc .20	6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
14⅜	9⅛	AVC Cp .82t	4	11	12⅜	12½	12½	+ ¾
20¾	16⅞	Avondl 1.20b	8	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅜
6⅞	3	AVX Corp	26	15	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
		B						
6	4	BaldwS .32a		6	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
14½	11⅞	BanFd 1.12e		3	13	12⅞	12⅞	
15-16	⅜	BangPun wt		7	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1-16
7½	4⅛	BanstrCli. Lt		35	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
3	1⅞	Banner .04	4	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2¼	1½	Barclay .02e	4	25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅜	1⅞	BarcoCa .10	6	5	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	Barnes Eng		4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7½	4⅝	BarryWr .40	5	1	6	6	6	
1⅝	1¼	Bartell Med		1	1½	1½	1½	
3¼	2½	Barth Sp .20	18	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
2¼	1⅝	Bartons Cdy	13	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
1⅞	1⅛	Barwick ET		15	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
9½	7⅞	BayrkUt .72		6	8¼	8¼	8¼	
2⅝	1⅜	Bell Ind .08	4	9	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
1½	13-16	Belscot Ret	5	8	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Benrus Crp	5	24	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅜
3½	1⅜	Berg Ent		2	3	3	3	
5¼	2¼	Berg Bruns	12	15	5	4⅝	4⅞	
12⅝	9¾	Brg B pf1.15		1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
5½	3⅜	Bertea .12r	5	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
1⅞	1	Beverly Ent		44	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅝	5⅜	Bic Pen .36	8	7	8⅛	8	8	
19⅞	12¾	Big Ber 1.12	4	12	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	BigV Supmk	4	2	5	4⅞	5	— ⅛
2⅞	1½	Blount .08	5	6	2⅝	2½	2½	
2½	1¾	Bluebird Inc	4	3	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅝	Bodin Ap .40	4	13	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
8¼	5	BoltBer .20e	6	23	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
10	4½	Bowne .20	8	7	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	9⅞	BowVall .10	26	32	14	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
20¼	7⅞	Brad Ragan	18	268	20¼	19⅝	20	+ ½
15⅞	6½	BradfCm Sy	27	96	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
3¼	1⅞	Branch .05e	6	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅞	BraniffAr wt	9	14	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞	— ½
14½	10	Brascn A 1b	3	69	13	12¾	12⅞	—
13⅛	10	BraunEn .52	4	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
20¼	19¼	Brewer 1.20	3	42	20⅝	20	20⅛	
7¼	4 1-16	BATob r.21e	6	2	6⅞	5⅝	6⅞	—¼
1⅛	11-16	BroDers Ind	31	6	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
9	4	Brooks P .20	6	6	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
3½	2¼	BrownCo wt	1	3	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
13⅝	8¼	BrnF B .52b	8	27	12½	12¼	12½	
2¼	1⅛	BTU Eng	5	2	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
5⅝	3⅛	Buildex .32	4	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
9¾	7¼	Bundy 1.08		13	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
2⅞	1⅝	Burgess Ind	10	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅞	5⅜	Burnslnt .60	8	5	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
8¼	6	Butlerlnt .58	3	6	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
21¼	14½	Buttes G Oil	5	37	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ½
		C						
5	1⅝	Cabicom Gn	9	4	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
9⅝	6¼	Caldor .15b	6	22	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅝	Calcomp	5	128	6⅝	5⅞	6⅝	+ ¾
3⅝	2⅝	Cal Life Cp	3	7	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7⅜	5	Camco Inc	8	148	7½	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
4½	2⅞	Cam Ch .25e	5	16	4	4	4	
18⅛	9⅞	Campln .40b	4	16	15¼	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅝
3¼	1¾	CdnExp GO	16	6	3 1-16	3	3	+1-16
5⅝	2⅝	Cdn Homstd	28	9	4⅝	4 9-16	4⅝	+ ⅛
14	11	CdnlnP 1.28	5	1	12½	12½	12½	
10⅞	5⅝	Cdn Javelin	78	61	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
3⅜	2 13-16	CdnMarc .15	7	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
33¼	21½	Cdn SuprOil	9	6	32¼	32⅛	32¼	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Canoga .10e		7	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅞	1⅛	Capehart Cp	2	93	1⅝	1⅜	1½	
3⅝	1⅝	Capital Res		46	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
27⅞	18	Carb Ind .60	5	65	27⅛	26¼	26⅞	
4⅞	2¾	Caressa .28	6	12	4⅝	4	4	+ ⅛
75	57	Carnat 1.26b	17	107	72⅝	71⅝	72⅝	+ ⅝
12¼	8⅞	CaroPlpl .84	6	4	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
56	47½	CaroPL pf 5		z20	52	52	52	— ½
1⅛	⅝	Carr wt		19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2	1¼	Carrols Dev		6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4¼	2⅝	Castlwd Int	5	5	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
13⅛	6¼	Cavitron Cp	13	18	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅝
4¼	3¼	CentSec .30e		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1¾	Certified Cp	3	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
½	¼	Certron Cp		5	7-16	⅜	7-16	+1-16
1⅝	1	Cetec Corp	6	12	1½	1⅜	1½	
4⅝	2⅛	Champ Hom		395	4⅛	4	4⅛	
4½	1⅞	Chartr Med	5	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
12⅝	8½	CHB Fd .57t	4	18	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	2⅞	CHC Cp .30t	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
20½	18¼	ChiRiv 1.60a	7	6	20	20	20	
2⅛	1¼	ChicUni .40t	4	1	2	2	2	
7⅝	2⅝	Child World	6	76	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
2	11-16	Christian Co		17	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
½	⅛	CIMtgGr wt		1	7-16	7-16	7-16	
3⅞	1⅛	Cinerama	11	17	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
7¼	5¼	Circle K .38	6	2	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	+ ¼
1⅞	1	Citiz Finl		6	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
½	¼	CitizMtgl wt		2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
13⅛	8½	CK Petrolm	8	22	11¼	11	11⅛	+ ⅝
2⅞	1½	Clark Cons	4	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
6⅝	4	Clark Gr .38	7	18	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
6	2⅝	Clarkson .16	5	3	5	5	5	— ⅛
5¼	3	Clarostat	5	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
5¼	3⅝	Clopay .07r	208	8	4	3⅞	4	
3	1⅜	CMI Corp	15	19	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7	2½	CMI Inv wt		7	4½	4⅜	4½	
5⅞	3	Coachmn In	12	6	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
6½	4½	Cof Mat .24b	6	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
1¼	9-16	Cohen Haifd		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	6¼	ColeNat .60	5	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
9⅛	5¼	Coleman .44	18	31	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	2¼	Colon Coml		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5¼	2⅜	ColwellC .28		3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
13⅝	7	Cmbustn Eq	8	56	12¾	12½	12⅝	
3⅜	2¼	Com Grp .12	5	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
12⅝	8¼	ComlAltl .30	5	33	10	9⅝	10	+ ¼
16⅝	11¼	ComlMtl .60	1	11	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
4	1⅞	Comdor BM		19	2 9-16	2⅝	2 9-16	+5-16
7¼	4½	CoPsycC .20	7	19	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
1½	15-16	Compac Cp		2	1	1	1	— ⅛
1⅛	9-16	CompuDyn	12	2	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅝	Compot Inv		3	1	1	1	
5	2	Condec Crp	3	7	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
1⅞	1	Conroy Inc		4	1½	1½	1½	
9⅞	5⅝	Con Oil Gas	10	35	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅞	Cons Ref .60	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
1	⅜	Cont Mater	8	18	1	15-16	1	+1-16
14½	10	Cook Ind .40	2	11	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
13½	8¼	CookPnt V 1	10	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
4⅝	2⅞	Cooper .18r	3	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅜
4¼	2⅝	Cordon Intl	8	45	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
14⅞	11⅜	Core Labs	9	13	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
19¾	14½	CorrBlk 1.06	9	28	19	18⅝	18⅝	
2⅝	1⅜	Cosco Inc		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—
2⅝	1	Coit Corp	38	4	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
⅝	5-16	CotlCorp wt		6	11-16	11-16	11-16	+ ⅛
12⅝	4⅞	CoxCbl Com	19	67	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
3⅜	2	Craig Corp	3	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	2½	CramrE .11t	3	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Creole Pet 1	8	35	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	5½	Crompton		3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
35½	19⅛	Cross AT .84	14	7	34	33½	34	+ ⅝
5	3	CRS Ds .10e	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3½	Crutchr Res	12	283	6⅞	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	8¼	CrystlO .20e	5	12	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Cubic Cp .20	7	13	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ¼
1⅝	⅝	Curtis Math		6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
		D						
4	1⅞	Damon Cre	7	1	4	4	4	
4⅝	2¼	Damson Oil	18	21	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
30⅝	20	Daniell .28b	8	1	29	29	29	— ¼
43	27⅜	Data Dcumt	5	4	39	39	39	
4⅝	2½	Dataprod	5	192	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅝	5⅝	DayMin .10e	14	16	7⅛	6⅞	7	
9-16	¼	DCL Inc		13	9-16	½	½	—1-16
9	5	Del Labs .20	3	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
⅝	5-16	DeltaCp Am		1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
14⅝	7⅞	DTalEz .20e	7	70	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	
18¼	14⅝	Depsitr 1.44	5	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
6⅝	2½	Dev Cp Am		21	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
24½	18½	DiamM Drll	6	27	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
3½	1⅞	Diebold VC		15	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
6¼	4⅝	Digicon Inc	7	22	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
14	7½	DillardSt .40	6	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
1½	7-16	Diodes Inc		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅞	1¼	DiscFor .26t	8	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16¼	12⅝	Diversey .70	5	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
11-16	⅛	Divrst In wt		12	⅝	⅝	⅝	+1-16
7⅞	5¼	Dixilyn Cor	5	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
28¼	17¾	Dome Petrl	10	24	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	— ¼
21⅝	18⅝	Domtar 1.60	4	5	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
7⅝	4½	Donkeny .30	3	10	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	5¼	DowneyS .30	5	8	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛
8½	4½	DraFair .40	6	21	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
1 1-16	½	Dunlop .07e		4	1	1	1	
27⅜	19⅞	DuebrPd .60	3	23	18⅞	18½	18⅝	— ¼

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
3⅛	1⅞	Dynictn .05e	8	11	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
4⅝	2¼	Dynell .14t	9	2	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
		E						
15¼	8⅛	E Systm .80	7	15	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅜
1⅝	¾	Eagle Cloth	11	7	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	EriScheb .36	25	9	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	8¾	Earth R .60	5	76	10⅞	10½	10⅝	— ¼
25¾	18⅝	EasonO .10r	10	8	23⅞	23½	23⅞	
19¾	14⅛	Esm C 1.10a	4	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅞	
7⅞	3⅛	Ecodyne	12	6	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
23⅝	17¼	Edalion .50r	2	1	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
5⅝	2⅝	Edo Corp	9	26	5	4⅞	4⅞	
9¼	4⅛	Edwrds .30a	5	15	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
5⅞	3½	EnrnhP .20a	3	17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Elcor Chm	6	10	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
5½	3⅝	El Hose .40	5	20	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	
3⅛	1⅞	ElAudD .21t	4	5	2½	2⅜	2½	
2¼	1	Elect Assist	4	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅝	5⅛	El Eng .29e	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1¾	15-16	Elect Resch	12	10	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
10⅛	7	ELT Inc	5	22	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
1½	⅞	Ero Ind	19	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅞	2⅞	Esq Rad El	3	10	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	EssexC .03e	4	19	4	3⅞	4	
6¼	4⅛	EvanAr .10b	5	6	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅜
5¼	2⅞	Execut .24b		2	4⅝	4⅝	4½	+ ⅛
		F						
9	4⅝	FabriCtr .06	7	30	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
3⅞	2½	Fairfld Nob	6	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	FalconS .40	3	109	22	21¼	21⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	1½	Fam Dol Str	15	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
1¼	⅞	Family Rec	8	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	1⅜	Fash Fabric		67	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
2⅝	1	FDI Inc .01e		67	2⅝	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
3¼	2	Fed Resrces		31	2½	2¼	2⅜	
22	17⅞	FedMrt .60b	6	4	21½	21½	21½	
11½	8½	Felmnt .12e	7	1	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	Felsway .32	6	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
3⅛	2	Fibrebrd wt		6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
11¼	4	FidelcG .36e	8	20	10⅞	10	10⅛	+ ¾
2	5-32	FidelcGr wt		20	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
2	⅜	Fields Plast		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Filmways	6	28	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
15⅝	5¼	FinSemB .20	7	25	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ½
6	3⅝	FinGen .36b	10	86	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	FstDenv Ml		10	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
⅝	½	Fst Denv wt		2	¼	¼	¼	
4⅛	1⅝	Fst Va Mtg		1	2½	2½	2½	
⅜	⅛	FstVaMt wt		1	¼	¼	¼	
11¼	4⅝	FischrP .48t	11	45	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
4⅛	1¾	Flagglnd .12	9	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
13¼	6½	Flight Safty	9	8	13	13	13	+ ¼
4⅝	2⅛	FlaRck .10e	8	4	3⅛	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
17⅞	10¼	FlukeJ .72t	7	5	16¾	16¼	16¾	— ¼
17½	11¼	Fly Dia Oil	12	67	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	
5⅝	3¼	Foodrm .15e	3	18	5⅛	5	5¼	+ ⅜
8½	5	Foote Mini	5	9	7½	7¼	7½	+ ½
29	25⅝	Foote pf2.20		5	29½	28⅞	29½	+ 1
72½	57½	FordCan 5e	4	z150	70	69	70	
3½	1⅝	Forest Labs		1	3½	3½	3½	
9¼	5	FoxStaP .36	8	11	8½	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
3½	2	Franklin Rl		1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
7¾	4	FrankNu .32	7	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
34	21⅝	Fresnio .80b	4	21	29¾	29	29¾	
9⅞	6⅝	Frigitemp	9	70	9½	8⅝	9	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅞	Frigitronic	20	20	10⅛	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
9⅛	5	Frischs .30b	8	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
5½	3⅝	Frontier Air	4	15	5	5	5	
5⅝	4¼	Gabriel .34t	4	4	5	5	5	
		G						
3⅞	1½	Galaxy Cpt	19	2	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Garcia Corp	16	8	3⅝	3½	3½	
5	3	Garland .30	4	1	5	5	5	
2½	⅞	Gaynor Staf	7	16	2¼	2	2	— ½
19⅞	14⅛	Gearhart .32	8	377	19⅝	18⅝	19¼	+ ⅞
1¾	13-16	Gen Buildrs		3	1½	1½	1½	
2½	1	GenEduc Sv	4	2	2	2	2	— ¼
2⅞	1¾	G Empl .26r	6	3	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
2	1⅛	Gen Resrch		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
1	½	Gen Resrcs		3	1	1	1	+1-16
2¼	1⅛	Genge Inc		18	2	1⅞	2	
2⅛	1¼	Geon Ind	14	26	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
2¼	1½	Gerber Sci		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	8¼	GiantF .50b	4	6	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅜
13⅝	9⅛	Giant Y .40a	17	80	11	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	1 9-16	Gilbert Cos	12	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+3-16
2⅝	1¼	Gladding Cp		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3⅝	1⅞	Glasrock Pr		10	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
34½	18⅛	Glatfelter 2	4	128	29½	27⅞	28⅝	+ 1⅜
4⅝	3⅝	Glen Ger .30	4	14	4⅞	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	Globelnd .40	5	3	5⅝	5½	5½	
7¼	4⅝	Glosser .28	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
8	4⅝	Gloucstr En	4	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
4⅞	2⅝	Glover Inc		11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅛	3	Gldblatt .36	8	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	14⅛	Golden Cycl	30	52	15½	15	15	— ⅝
3½	1¾	Gold W Mob		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3½	7-16	Goldfield Cp		1260	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	+ ¼
3⅞	2½	Goodrich wt		147	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	
3	2⅛	Gouldinc wt		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅜	Gould IT .48	13	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	17¼	Grainger .30	18	7	24	23½	24	+ ¾
5¾	3⅝	Grand Auto	6	10	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
8⅞	6⅛	GrandCll .20	6	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
3⅞	7-16	Granite Mgt		112	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
4	2⅝	Gl Am Ind	3	9	3⅝	3	3⅝	+ ⅛
4½	2½	GtBasin Pet		71	3	2⅞	3	
18⅛	11	Gt Lk Ch .16	11	148	19	18⅝	18⅞	
7⅜	2⅞	GtScotS .10r	6	10	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ⅜
1⅝	⅝	Greenman		13	1½	1⅜	1½	
5⅞	3⅞	GREIT .40		1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
3	1⅞	Greyhd C	13	5	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
15⅝	10	GRI Cp .40	6	31	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
9½	6⅞	GrossTic .90	7	5	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
8	4½	Grow C .32b	7	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
1⅝	1⅛	Gruen Ind		17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1½	13-16	GSC En .42c	11	4	1	1	1	— ⅛
¾	⅜	GuardMt wt		17	9-16	½	½	—1-16
6⅛	4⅛	GuardCh .40	8	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
31⅝	23⅝	Gulf Can .80	8	8	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
5	2⅝	GulfRep Fin	3	2	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	4⅝	Gitstrm LD	7	6	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
		H						
8¼	6½	HallsMot .44	3	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
10¼	7½	Hanovr Pntr	8	20	9⅞	8⅞	9	
6⅝	3⅞	HanSq 1.63e	4	28	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	19⅝	Haralnd .22	19	78	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	+ ½
11¼	3⅝	Harmn .05r	3	18	10⅝	10	10⅝	
12⅝	6⅝	HartzMt Cp	19	17	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
3¾	3⅛	HawaiA .10r	3	51	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
3⅝	2¼	Health Chm	5	29	4⅝	4	4¼	+ ⅜
3⅜	2⅞	HealthM .30	4	4	3½	3½	3½	
1⅜	11-16	Heinick Inst	20	21	1½	1	1	— ⅛
3½	2	Helm 1.45e	23	13	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
7⅝	5⅝	Her Mai .48	3	11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
5	3⅝	Hilihvn .05e	6	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14½	6	Hipinic .30	16	18	13	12¼	12½	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Hofmn Ind	5	5	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
28¾	22	Hoing A 1.60	19	3	28	28	28	+ 1
2½	1⅝	Holly Corp	4	42	2⅝	2	2⅛	—
17¼	7⅝	HormelG .92	5	1	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ¼
5⅝	3⅝	HospM 1.24e	4	5	5⅝	5	5	
1⅛	⅝	HospMtg wt		41	7-16	⅜	7-16	+ ⅛
11⅛	3⅞	Hosp Mtr In	9	12	8½	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅜
11	7⅝	Hotel I 2.08e	8	8	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+ ¼
5⅝	3⅜	House Vi .32	8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
29½	19⅝	HougtOil .40	8	173	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅜
1⅝	⅜	Howell Ind	5	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5⅝	4	Huffmn .40e	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅝	1½	HuntHlt .10e	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅝	2	Hycel Inc	47	13	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
		I						
11½	6½	IMC Magnet	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
5½	2⅝	ImsCh .24e	4	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Imper Ind	2	11	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
28⅝	22	ImpOil A .80	11	220	25½	25⅛	25¼	— ¼
4⅛	2	Incoterm A		22	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
45	40½	IndplPL pf 4		z20	41	41	41	+ ¼
1¼	9-16	Inflight Svc	4	23	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1½	Inolex Corp		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4½	3¼	Instron .20	7	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
1½	⅝	Instrum Sys	12	31	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
1½	11-16	Integrt Res	11	20	1⅛	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
2⅛	13-16	Intrmedco	9	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11-16	5-16	Intl Banknot		811	⅜	⅜	⅜	+3-16
11¾	6⅝	Int Cour .24	11	30	11½	11	11	
2⅝	1¼	Int Foodsvc	6	42	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	+ ¼
2⅞	1¼	InFuneral S	6	9	2⅝	2½	2½	
10⅝	6½	IntGenIn .70	4	8	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
4	2¼	Int Prot .10		15	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	IntSeawy Tr		5	1⅜	1½	1½	— ⅛
1⅞	13-16	Int Stretch		10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
28⅝	18⅛	IntSyCon .25	9	z2350	23½	23	23⅝	
1⅞	7-16	Interphoto		5	1⅛	1¼	1¼	—
14½	8¼	Interpool	6	6	12⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	6⅝	Intrsyst .40	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	6⅝	Interway Cp	3	28	10½	10¼	10½	+ ½
3¼	1	Investm Fla	7	5	2	2	2	— ⅛
22	14¼	InDiv A 1.80	6	21	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅜	InvDivB .45	6	4	5	5	5	
6½	4⅛	InvestRlt Tr	9	10	5	5	5	
12	7	Ionics Inc	16	26	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
7⅝	3⅝	IroqBrd .16	5	14	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
4⅞	4	ISC Finl .30	7	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
6⅞	6⅛	IsraelD .88e		7	6	6	6	— ⅛
6¼	3¼	Itel Corp	4	146	5¾	5⅝	5½	— ⅛
		J-K						
3⅝	1⅞	Jamswy .09t	5	5	3	3	3	+ ⅛
7½	3⅞	Jeannet .22t	6	21	8	7¼	8	+ ⅞
2⅝	1¼	Jetronic Ind	3	12	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
25	16⅛	John Pd .25	17	94	21⅝	21	21⅞	+ 1⅛
4	2¼	Juniper Pet	9	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
1⅞	1¼	K Tel Intl		1	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
7¾	4⅝	Kaisrind .26	6	54	6⅝	6½	6½	
1⅝	⅝	Kalvex Inc		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3¼	KaneMill wt		6	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
23½	[illegible]	KanebSv .90	7	36	20⅝	20¼	20½	
51	42	KnGE pf4.50		z10	50	50	50	— 1
15½	11⅞	Kewane .48a	5	67	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
6⅞	4	Keystlnd .30	4	6	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
1⅝	⅜	Kin Ark Crp	8	29	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2½	1	King Opticl	3	17	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10⅝	7⅜	KingRd .15e	5	4	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ½
32½	25⅞	Kirbylnd .60	6	9	28¼	28⅛	28¼	
2¼	1⅛	Kit Mfg		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Kleinerts		18	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7¾	5¼	Kilklok .60	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	4⅝	Knicker Toy	5	50	10¼	9⅝	10¼	+ 1
14⅛	7⅝	Kolmorg .40	5	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
		L						
3⅝	2½	LaBarge .04	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	3½	Lafay Radio	6	14	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	3	Lake Shore		27	3 9-16	3⅝	3 9-16	+1-16
2⅛	⅞	LaneWd .10t		1	1½	1½	1½	
3⅞	2¼	LaPointe	8	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅛	⅝	LaTour Bck		3	⅞	13-16	⅞	+ ⅛
2	1⅜	Lndmrk Ld		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	3¾	LarwR 1.22e	86	19	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
5-16	⅛	LarwinR wt		6	¼	¼	¼	
8⅝	4⅝	LCA Cp .46	8	24	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
7⅝	5⅝	LeaRon .24e	5	12	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅛	Leath Co .50	6	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
16½	12	LeeEntr .40	10	2	16½	16½	16½	
7¾	3½	Lee Pharm	35	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7¾	4⅝	Leigh Pr .40	6	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅞	Leisure Tec		2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
5⅝	3½	LesFay .32b	4	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
9½	6½	LewisB .24a	4	15	9½	9⅝	9½	+ ⅜
4⅝	1⅜	Liberty Fab	4	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	2¼	Lightolier	4	73	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
2	1¼	Lincoln Am	7	17	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	2½	Lloyds Elec	100	4	3	3	3	— ⅛
2	1	Lodge S .13e	6	620	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	LoewThe wt		119	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Logistic .12e	4	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	7⅝	LaGenSv .66	8	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	14⅝	LouisCo 1.20	4	2	18	18	18	
3⅝	1⅝	LTVCorp wt		82	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
4¼	2½	Lundy Elec		6	4	4	4	+ ⅛

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
		M						
13-16	½	Macrod Ind		12	¾	¾	¾	
13-16	½	Macrod Ind		12	¾	¾	¾	
7	5	Maagood .40	21	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅞	MansfdT .10	133	5	4	4	4	
3 3-16	2⅛	Marindu B	16	13	3	2 15-16	3	+1-16
17⅞	9¼	Mark Contrl	4	25	17¼	17	17	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	Marlene Ind	3	14	2⅞	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
7¼	3	Marshal Ind	4	41	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Masind Son	18	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅞	5⅝	Masnelin .30	4	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
3⅞	2	MaulBro .10		3	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
2	⅞	McCro wt n		1	2	2	2	
4⅛	2⅞	McCull Oil	4	113	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
11¼	6	McDonh .60	4	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
3¼	1⅛	McKeon Cn		22	3⅛	3	3	
2⅛	1⅛	MDC Corp	6	2	2	2	2	
9½	6⅞	Medalst .40b	4	9	8½	8	8½	
2	1⅛	Medco Jwly	13	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Medenco .12	5	8	5⅛	5⅞	5⅛	
5⅝	2½	Mego Intl In	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11	6⅝	MEM Co .72	4	1	9	9	9	
1⅝	½	Metro Grtg		13	1	15-16	15-16	—1-16
16¼	12¼	MichSu .40a	2	49	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ¼
3⅝	2⅝	Mich S pf.24		2	3	3	3	
5⅞	2¼	Midld Co .10	110	1	5½	5½	5½	
8⅛	7½	Mid Rub Re	5	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
13⅝	7⅝	Milgo Elect	5	54	12⅝	12	12¼	— ⅛
9	4½	Miller H	1	4	7½	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	MillerW .60	5	25	16⅛	15⅝	16¼	+ ½
18⅝	6⅝	MillOnx .20r	6	4	18½	18½	18½	
17⅛	8	Mil Roy .20e	8	14	11¾	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
1½	⅝	Mission IT		10	15-16	⅞	⅞	—1-16
¼	⅛	Missionl wt		2	¼	¼	¼	
15	11	MoPac 1.20	4	8	14	14	14	
14	9	Mitchl 1.57t	4	75	11¾	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Mite Cp .16	4	12	4⅛	4	4	
3⅝	2¼	Modern Md		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	6	Molycrp wt		22	10	9½	10	+ ½
8⅞	7	Moog .60	4	4	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	MtgGth .95e		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅝	2⅞	Morton S .32	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	3	MottsSup M	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
1⅜	⅝	Movielab	7	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅝	6⅝	MPB Cp .50	4	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
2⅝	1	MPO Video		1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
1⅞	½	MPS Intl Cp		50	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	MultiAm .20	175	4	3½	3½	3½	
		N						
2⅝	1⅝	Napco Ind	4	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅝	NardaM .08t	3	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
5	3½	Nat Alfalfa		2	4½	4⅝	4½	
5	2½	N Dislr .10e	4	3	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
1¼	⅝	NatHlth Ent		21	15-16	⅞	⅞	
1⅛	½	NatInd wt		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	NKinney Cp	20	12	3	3	3	
8⅝	4⅛	NMedEn .72	4	21	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
6½	2⅝	Nat Paragn	12	50	7	6⅝	7	+ ½
2⅞	1⅞	Nat Silver	73	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2¼	Nat Spinng	25	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
1½	⅝	Nat System		10	1⅛	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
10	9	NatwH n.24	9	27	10	9⅝	9⅝	
1 13-16	1⅛	Neonex .05	4	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
1⅜	15-16	NestLM .10e		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
16	9¼	Newcor .76	3	3	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
25⅝	17½	NENuclr .30	12	21	25	24⅝	24⅝	
12	9¼	NHamp .45e	7	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜
¾	7-16	Newidria M	34	22	11-16	⅝	11-16	
12¼	8½	NMex Ariz	46	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Newpark Rs	7	108	2⅞	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
7½	3½	N Proc .35e	10	17	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
12⅝	7½	NYTimes .60	6	48	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
7⅞	5¼	NiagFSv .34	4	22	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
10½	7¾	Nolex Cp	17	12	9¼	9	9¼	
3	1⅝	Nortek Inc	5	29	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ¼
1⅛	¾	NoAmMt wt		4	1	1	1	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	NorAm Roy	10	12	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅜
5	2 9-16	NorCdn Oils	42	17	4¼	4 3-16	4¼	
3	1	NNGMob wt		45	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1¼	Novo Corp	5	2	2	2	2	
5⅝	1⅞	Nuclear Dat	9	1	3	3	3	
13½	9	NumacO Gs	27	8	12	11¾	12	+ ⅜
		O						
7½	5⅝	Oakwd Hom	5	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
20	15½	Offshore Co	6	6	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+ ⅞
22½	16	OhioBrs 1.40	4	22	22¼	21½	22¼	+ 1
7⅞	4	Oh Sealy .30	8	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ½
2⅛	1½	Olla Ind	12	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
13½	8⅝	OnLine Sys	4	5	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
69⅝	48⅛	OOkiep Cop	4	z350	57½	56½	57½	
2	⅝	Originala		13	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8⅝	3⅞	OrioleHo .28	3	5	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ¼
1⅝	1¼	Ormand Ind	5	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Outdr Sprt I	6	630	4⅞	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
9¼	5¼	OverhDr .40	7	11	6½	6¼	6½	+ ½
3½	2½	OzarkA .05e	6	24	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
		P-Q						
1⅞	¾	P&F Indust	6	32	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ¼
½	3-16	Pac Cst Prp		39	⅜	⅜	⅜	
18½	16	PGE6pf 1.50		6	17¼	17	17	+ ¼
16¼	14⅛	PGE pf1.37		2	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
14½	13	PGRd pf1.25		6	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ¼
14⅞	13	PG pfA 1.25		1	14	14	14	— ¼
25½	23⅝	PG 9.2pf2.32		2	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅝
24⅝	21	PG 8.1pf2.84		2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
48½	39	PacLt pf4.50		z10	45½	45½	45½	
47	37¼	PacLt pf4.36		z10	44	44	44	— 1⅜
14½	11⅞	PNwTel 1.20	9	52	13⅝	13½	13½	
31⅛	10⅝	PallCp .40	12	93	30⅛	29½	29⅞	— ⅛
1¼	15-16	Palomr Finl		9	1¼	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	PanOcean O	218	62	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	
5⅝	3¼	Pantasote	3	13	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
3	2	ParaPk .10e	3	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
3	2⅛	Park El .10e	5	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7	2⅛	Parkwy Dis	7	13	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
19¼	11	Parsons .60e	6	72	16⅝	16	16⅝	— ⅛
1½	⅝	Pat Fashion	62	1	1⅛	1⅛		
5	2½	Patagonia		2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
7⅛	5⅞	PatoCG .70e	2	19	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
10	7	PatrkP .86t	6	18	7½	7⅞	7½	+ ⅛
3	1½	Pease Ellm		22	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Penn Dix wt		3	3	2⅞	3	
15¼	15	PennTrat 1a	5	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
⅝	7-16	Pentron Ind		6	11-16	11-16	11-16	
14½	11	PepBoys 1	6	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
8⅛	4⅝	PepCom .40	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6¼	4	PerIniCp .35	4	6	6	6	6	
2⅞	⅜	Permaneer		45	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
5½	1⅝	Pertec Corp	10	8	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
7¼	4⅝	Petro Lewis	4	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Phil LD .52r	4	9	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Phoenix Stl	3	53	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	Ploner Plas	3	4	4	4	4	
1¼	11-16	Pioneer Sys		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
19½	11⅞	PitDeMo .80	15	15	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
6½	5	PitWVa .56a	9	1	5½	5⅝	5½	
16¼	14	PlacDv 1.28	5	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
10⅝	5¼	Plant Ind	9	79	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	+ ¼
14½	8	Plantronics	7	17	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅝
3¼	1⅝	PlyGem .5ft	7	8	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
¾	5-16	PNB MR wt		3	9-16	9-16	9-16	—1-16
2⅝	5-16	Poloron Pd		22	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
8⅝	5½	Polychr .29t	4	9	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅜
4½	2½	Prairie Oil	9	13	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ¼
13½	9½	Pratt Lmb 1	12	1	11¾	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
4½	3⅝	Pratt Rd .30	5	9	4¼	4¼	4¼	
25⅝	17⅛	Prent Hall 1	13	70	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ¼
4½	1⅝	Presley Cos	11	40	4	3⅝	4	
14	9⅝	Preston .78	5	16	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
3½	1⅝	PrimMt .15r	16	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	PrpCT 1.21e	7	4	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
8⅝	7¼	ProvGas .80	9	5	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	PrudBdg .24	6	36	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	1¼	Prud Fund		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1	PSA Inc wt		3	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
49	42½	PSCol pf4.25		z100	47½	47½	47½	— 1
3⅝	1⅝	Pulte Hmes	84	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
3¾	1⅝	PuntaGrd Is	5	4	3⅝	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
18⅝	9	Putnam .68a	9	52	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
		R						
4⅝	3¼	Racon .20a	3	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11½	7⅝	Ranchrs Ex	5	49	10	9½	10	+ ⅜
26¼	12⅝	RangrO Can	53	18	23½	23	23¼	— ½
1⅞	1	RandAm wt		13	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅝	Rain Pack		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
13½	10¼	RaymPr .48	72	1	13	13	13	— ¼
16⅛	12⅝	RealEsI 1.48	11	5	15⅛	15	15	— ½
6½	3	RbtIncT .99e	7	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1⅜	1⅛	REDM Cp	6	28	1½	1⅜	1½	
1½	⅝	Reeves Telc	21	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3⅛	1⅛	Refrig Trns		30	4	3¼	4	+ ⅜
2¼	1⅛	REIT IncFd		22	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
37	28⅝	ReitF pf4.38		2	34	33⅞	33⅞	
⅝	7-16	Rel Grp wt		29	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9¼	7⅝	Rem Ar .80	7	4	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
2⅛	1	Rep Housng		3	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
9-16	3-16	RepMtin wt		46	5-16	5-16	5-16	
23	17⅝	Rep NY Cp	4	10	20⅝	20	20	— ½
14⅞	9⅛	ReschCtl .08		77	12½	11¾	11⅞	— ⅝
9½	6⅝	Resistfix .30	4	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	ResrtsIntl A	3	17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ¼
2¼	⅞	Rest Assoc		18	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
2	⅝	Rex Noreco		10	1½	1½	1½	
3⅝	1⅜	Riblet Prod		2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2⅛	⅜	Richton Int		47	2¼	1⅞	2⅛	+ ¼
¾	¼	Riker Maxs		2	¾	11-16	¾	+1-16
15½	8½	Riley Co	4	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
25½	19½	RioAlgm 1	6	126	22⅛	21⅞	22	
6¼	4⅝	RisdonM .36	4	3	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	RLC Corp		2	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
30⅛	15½	Robintech	4	39	27⅝	27	27⅝	— ⅛
4	2⅝	Roblin Ind	1	15	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
⅝	5-16	Rockw Nat		3	11-16	9-16	11-16	
6⅛	3⅝	Rocorlnt .28	6	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
11¼	7⅛	Rogers Corp	8	26	11⅛	10⅝	11¼	+ ⅝
1⅝	5-16	Ronco Telep		2	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
5½	2⅝	Rossmor Cp	12	10	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
30	21½	Rowan .14	6	177	25¼	25	25	
13-16	⅜	RoyBusn Fd		2	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅝	RSC Indust	7	22	2	2	2	
1⅝	½	Rusco Ind		118	1⅝	1½	1½	
10⅞	7⅛	Russell .60	3	33	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
21¼	11¼	Ryan Ho .20	13	156	19¾	19⅝	19½	+ ¼
3	⅞	Ryersn Hay	47	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
		S						
4⅞	3	SaffranSy A	4	9	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	15¼	StJohnsT .62	8	2	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅜
7½	5⅛	Salem .24t	6	8	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	7¼	Sambos .10e	14	270	15½	15	15⅛	+ ¼
10⅝	7½	SCarlo 1.63e		15	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
103½	83⅝	SDgo pf9.84		z50	100	100	100	+ 1½
2	1¼	Sargent Ind	11	8	2	2	2	
5⅝	4⅛	Saturn Airw	4	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
5⅝	3	Saundr L .20	6	9	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
2⅝	1½	Schick Inc		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
6	1⅞	Schiller Ind	13	20	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
1⅝	1⅛	Sci Mgt .09e	10	31	1½	1⅜	1½	
11½	4⅛	SciAtlan .25t	10	27	10¼	9⅝	10¼	
16½	13¼	Scope Ind	5	5	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
7½	6	Scrivner .32	3	2	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	Sealectr Cp	6	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2¼	Sears Ind	4	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8½	4⅛	SeasnAll .20	6	4	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Sec Mtg Inv		5	1⅝	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
7-16	3-16	SecMt In wt		2	5-16	5-16	5-16	—1-16
5¼	4⅜	Selas Cp .38	10	7	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
1⅞	9-16	Seligm Asso		10	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
6⅛	3⅝	Semtch .14t	8	5	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
4⅞	2⅜	Servisco .30	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅛	1⅝	Servo Corp	7	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
1⅞	1	Servotr .10r	16	8	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	SGL In .10r	5	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
2½	1	SG Sec .51e		7	2	2	2	
13⅝	10	SG Se pf1.70		2	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅜
2⅞	1⅝	Shaer Shoe	17	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅛	Shawln .56b	5	4	7	7	7	+ ⅛
5⅞	2	ShearHay S		17	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
6⅛	11-16	ShellRes .06		184	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Shnt Cp .24t	3	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
19½	14⅝	Shnandh Oil	8	29	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
26¼	15⅝	Shn O pf1.25		3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	8⅝	Sherwd Med	7	3	17⅝	17	17	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅝	Shewbot .80	5	4	11¼	11	11¼	
3⅛	2	ShulmTr En	8	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6¼	3½	Sierrcin .20	7	5	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
10½	7¼	Silco In .36a	5	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1½	SikesCp .08		4	3	3	3	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Sim Sch .10e	6	27	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Simplex .15t		6	2	2	2	— ⅛
2⅞	⅞	Solitron .06		275	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
6¾	4	Sonder Brdc	5	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
6½	4½	Sorg Pa .40e	64	7	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅞	Soundsn .40	16	14	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
104	92	SCE pf8.96		2	97	97	97	+ 1
25⅝	22⅝	SC 8.8pf 2.21		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	11½	SC 4.3pf 1.08		4	12	12	12	
48½	40	SouRoy .88b	8	51	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	+ ⅜
4⅛	3	Specty Rest	5	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
9	4⅝	Spector .10e	2	9	7	7	7	
2½	1⅛	Spectro Ind	5	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	SpedOP .11t	5	5	2	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅛	5-16	SpencCo .32t		4	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	
5½	3⅝	Spencr F .32	7	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
5½	3⅝	Splentex .48	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	4⅝	SSP Ind .24	3	1	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	9⅝	StdAllianc 1	3	2	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	Std Containr	3	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
12⅝	11	StdCoosa .70	5	5	12	12	12	
5⅞	3⅝	Std Metl .50t	7	40	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅝	StdMotA .42	6	13	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
5¼	1½	StdPac Corp	6	28	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	1	StdPrud wt		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅞	10¼	StdShrs .40r		11	15⅞	15	15⅛	+ ⅝
15⅛	12¼	Stange .20	16	11	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅜	Stanly Avia	7	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
17½	9⅞	StarrtHo .30	11	37	18½	17⅝	18¼	+ ⅞
5⅝	3½	StatSvL .40b	4	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Steelmt .15e	2	4	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
16½	12⅝	Stepn Ch .44	6	9	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
1	⅝	Sterl Electr		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
3½	2	SteriPre .11t	4	44	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
6	3¼	STP Cp .40a	9	15	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
8½	5⅝	Struth Wells	19	20	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
18	9	Sun Elec .60	8	6	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	SunshJ .20b	6	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
2¼	1½	SupIndln .12	1	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
6½	4⅝	Sup Surg Mf	5	19	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1⅞	15-16	Susquhana		11	1⅛	1½	1½	
5	2⅝	Susquhan pf		5	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
5	2⅝	Synaloy .14t	5	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
40⅝	29⅛	Syntex .40	16	489	39⅝	38⅛	38⅝	— 1
21¼	10⅛	Sysco Cp .28	9	48	21	21	21	
4⅝	15-16	System Eng		381	4½	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
		T						
6⅝	2⅝	Techcl Oper	5	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	
1⅝	¾	Techcl Tape	7	79	1⅛	1½	1½	
2⅝	1¼	Technitrol	5	1	2	2	2	
16½	14	Tejon R .20a	13	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ¼
3⅝	2⅛	TeleCom Cp	3	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
8½	6½	Teleflex .32t	6	14	8	7⅝	8	+ ¼
1¾	5-16	Telex Cp wt		42	11-16	⅝	⅝	—1-16
3⅛	1	Tenna Corp	5	16	2½	2¼	2½	+ ¼
4⅝	3¼	Tenneco wt		8	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	6⅝	TennFS .40e	2	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	
1⅛	⅞	Tenney Eng	9	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅝	1	Tensor Cp		1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
15⅝	5⅝	Teradyn Inc	9	16	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
15⅝	11⅝	TerraC .25e	4	48	14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅞	TesoroPt wt		256	7½	7	7⅝	+ ⅛
58¼	51⅞	TxPL pf4.56		z75	56	56	56	
3⅝	2	Texstar .15t	3	11	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
11⅝	7⅛	Textron wt		16	11½	11	11	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅛	Thrftmt .15e	4	25	11½	11¼	11¼	
4½	⅞	Tidwell Ind		5	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	Tiffany .32	4	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	TigerIntl wt		8	2⅛	2	2	
3⅝	2⅛	Timpte Ind	3	14	3	3	3	
5¼	3¼	TMC Mfg In	1	16	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	
8⅝	4⅛	Tokheim .20	11	13	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
2⅝	1½	Tolchin Inst	4	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
46¾	40	TolEd pf4.25		z125	43⅛	42½	42½	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	ToppsGu .20	5	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9½	7⅛	Torin Cp .40	4	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
6⅛	3 15-16	TotalPtl NA	54	7	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	8⅞	Total pf.70		4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
4	1⅛	Town Cntry		12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Tracor Inc	11	4	3½	3½	3½	
2½	1¼	Trans Lux		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Trnspt Pool	4	11	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
2⅞	2⅝	Tubos Mex	12	12	2 13-16	2⅝	2 13-16	+1-16
7¼	3⅞	TwinFair In	8	71	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
		U						
2½	1⅝	UIP Cp .12	6	29	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
3½	2⅞	UNA .10a	3	3	3⅛	3½	3½	
4⅝	2¼	Un Asb .07e	4	8	3⅞	3⅝	3½	
15-16	⅜	UnBrand wt		45	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
2	⅞	UDollrS .10e		2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
2⅛	1½	Unit Foods	5	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2	9-16	UnNat Corp		7	2	2	2	+ ⅛
9	6	US Ban Trst	18	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	3½	US Flltr .28	8	276	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
¾	7-16	US LsgR wt		4	11-16	9-16	9-16	
3⅝	1⅝	USNat Rsrc	4	26	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅝	1½	US Radium		13	2¼	2¼	2¼	
15½	11⅜	US Reduct 1	2	9	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+ ½
14⅞	7⅛	Unilek Corp	7	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
13	5⅝	Unity Buy S	6	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Univ Ci .05b	6	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1⅝	⅝	Univ Contnr		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	UnivRs .85e	7	26	4	3⅞	4	
5⅞	3	UnivRun .28	5	8	5	5	5	+ ⅛
5½	3⅛	Univ Sav .32	13	5	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
3⅝	2⅛	URS Corp	5	7	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	12⅝	UtahIdSu 1a	12	3	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
6	4⅛	UV Ind wt		25	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
		V						
21⅞	14½	Vail In 3.20e	3	30	21⅝	20⅞	21½	+ ⅞
9½	6⅝	Valmac .60a	4	4	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
4	2⅞	Valspar .24		23	3	2⅞	3	
2⅛	1⅛	ValuLin .01e		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7	4½	VanDorn .36	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2¼	1⅛	Varo Inc	3	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	6⅞	Veecolns .32	6	3	9¾	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	VermtA .40b	4	5	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	1⅛	Vernitron	8	54	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
⅝	7-16	Vertipil Inc		2	⅜	⅜	⅜	+1-16
3¼	1¾	Vesely Co		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1 1⅛	Vintage Ent		15	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
3	1⅞	Vishay Intrl	4	24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8	5½	Voplex .68	4	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Vulcan .02e		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
6	4⅛	Vulc Inc .38	4	9	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
10⅛	9	Vulcinc pf 1		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
		W						
7⅝	4⅛	Wacknt .28a	6	6	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	1¼	WadeEq .10	19	6	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
2 15-16	1½	Wainoco Oil	8	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
16½	14⅛	WalcoN .40b	6	3	17	17	17	+ ⅛
1½	⅝	WardFds wt		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1½	1⅛	Wards Co		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	1⅞	WarC pfC.85		58	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	WesPslB .50	8	182	25	24½	25	+ ½
13⅛	11⅝	WashRl 1.28	11	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
2⅛	1⅞	Welman Co	16	7	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
8¼	5⅝	Weld Tu Am	2	90	8¼	7⅞	8	+ ⅜
11⅞	7⅝	WestChP .72	13	4	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Westats Pft	13	165	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
⅞	⅜	Westby Fsh		1	13-16	13-16	13-16	+1-16
7⅛	4⅞	Wstn Fin .10	4	6	7	6⅞	7	
1⅞	¾	WstPac I wt		10	15-16	15-16	15-16	—1-16
5⅝	3⅛	Whitaker .34	4	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
3	1½	Whitehal Cp	5	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
13½	8¼	Whiting 1	5	25	13⅛	13½	13⅜	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	Whittakr wt		19	⅜	½	½	— ⅛
3	1½	Wichita Ind	8	19	2½	2⅜	2½	
3⅛	2⅛	WillcoxG .12	4	29	3	2⅞	2⅞	
7⅛	5⅛	Wmhous .30	4	10	7	7	7	
6¼	4½	WilshrO .05r	7	54	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
46	44½	Wis P pf4.50		z100	47	47	47	+ ¼
3½	1⅝	WolfHB .24	15	2	3½	3½	3½	
5	2¾	Wood In .30t	73	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12	5⅞	Worces Cont	6	52	12⅛	12	12¼	+ 1
7¼	5¼	Work Wr .60	11	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3⅝	1½	Wrather Co	43	8	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
1 13-16	1⅛	Wright Har		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
3½	2½	WTC Air .10	5	14	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
15½	7½	WUI Inc .40	6	5	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3½	WyloLab .28	5	45	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
9¼	5	Wynn Intl	4	14	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
9½	6½	WymBn .50	8	28	9	9⅛	9	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅝	Wyomising	5	5	3	3	3	
		X-Y-Z						
18	12⅝	Xonics Inc		4	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	YooHoo .05e	10	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
6⅛	4½	Zero Mf .10e	6	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4½	1⅝	Zimmr Hom		1	4	4	4	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	102	103
Amax 8-76	100½	101½
Amax 8¾-86	98¾	99¾
Asahi 10¼-80	103¼	104⅝
ASEA 8½-86	94½	95½
Ashland 8-87	90¼	91¼
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	104	105
Aust-Swiss 8-87	93½	94½
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	100¼	101¼
Barclay 8¼-86	94	96
Beecham 8¼-86	84	86
Bergen 8-87	92½	93½
B.N.P. 9½-81	102¾	103¾
Borregaard 8¾-86	94	95
Burlingt 7¾-87	89¾	90¾
CN PTT 8-86	95	96
Carlsberg 8¾-86	97½	98½
Carrier 8-87	89¾	90¾
C. Lafarge 8¾-86	95	96
Com Union 8½-86	88	90
CN Rhone 10-80/82	103	104
Cons Food 7½-91	88	89
Conoco 8-86	95	96
Conf Tel 8¼-86	93½	94½
Copen Coun 7¾-87	85½	86½
Copen Tel 8½-86	94½	95½
Corning 8½-86	92¾	100¾
Cut Ham 8-87	90	91
Dana 8-87	90	91
Denmark 9-82	101¾	102¾
Denmark 7½-90	85½	86½
Dow Cor 8½-86	100	101
Dupont 7½-78	100¼	101¼
E.D.F. 8½-86	98	99
Ericsson 9¼-85	102¼	103¼
Esso 7½-76	100	101
Esso 8-86 Nov	98¼	99¼
First Chic 7-80	94½	95½
Gen Cable 8¼-87	88½	89½
Gen Mills 8-86	95¾	96¾
Gen Mot 8¼-76	101¼	102¼
Gen Mot 8¾-86	101½	102½
G.H.H. 7¾-88	87	88
Granges 8½-89	90¾	91¾
GTE 8¼-86	94¾	95¾
Haas 8-78	101¾	102¾
Haas 8¾-86	100¼	101¼
Helsinki 8¾-86	94	95
I.C.I. 7½-92	81	83
Intl Util 8¼-82	95¾	96¼
Kimberley 8½-86	99	100
Monsanto 8¾-85	101¾	102¾
Motorola 8-87	93¼	94¾
NrgKomBk 7½-87	88	89
NorthAMR 7¾-79	97	98
Ontario 8¼-86	98¼	99¼
Oslo 8¼-86	95½	96½
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	100¼	101¼
Owens Corn 9-86	101¼	102¼
Pac.Light 9¼-81	102¼	103¼
Pac.Light 8-88	90¼	91¼
Pennwalt 8-87	90	91
PhilMorris 8-78	102	103
PhilMorris 8¼-86	100	101
Plessey 8½-86	76	78
QuebecHyd 8¾-86	99½	100½
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	98	99
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	89	90
Queensid 8½-86	93½	94¼
Ralston 7½-87	93¼	94¼
Rank 8¼-86	84	86
Richardson 8¾-85	100	101
S.A.S. 8-85	91	92
Scanraff 8¾-88	95½	96½
Scott 8¾-86	99¾	100¾
Shell 8-86	95	96
Shell 7½-87	93¾	94¾
Singer 11-77	101	102
Skandin. 10¼-81	104	105
St. Ind. 8½-80	101½	102½
St. Ind. 8½-88	98¾	99¾
Sybron 8-87	90	91
Tenneco 7½-79	97	98
Tenneco 7¾-87	84	85
Textron 7¾-87	85	86
Tokyo Cur. 10¼-81	103	104
TokyoCur 8¾-88	92½	93½
Transocean 8-86	96	97
Transocean 7½-87	92¾	93¾
T.R.W. 8¾-8	94½	95½
Union Oil 7-79	99	100
Union Oil 7½-87	92	93
Utah 8-87	91	92
Volvo 8-87	89½	90½
Wellcome 8½-87	76	78
Will Glyn 8¼-87	82	84

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	80½	82½
Am Tob 5¼-88	105	107
Ashland 5-88	75½	77½
Beatrice 6¼-91	104	106
Beatrice 4½-92	89	91
Borden 6¾-91	101	103
Borden 5-92	89	91
BroadHale 4¾-87	72	74
Carnation 4-88	82½	84½
Chevron 5-88	88	90
Chrysler 4¾-88	53	55
Chrysler 5-88	59½	61½
Conl Tel 5½-88	83	85
Cumm In 6½-88	83	85
Dart Ind 4¾-88	77	79
EastKodak 4½-88	104	106
Econ Lab 4¾-87	81½	83½
Firestone 5-88	77½	79½
Ford 6-86	80½	82½
Ford 5-88	70	72
Gen Elec 4¾-85	75½	77½
Gen Elec 4½-87	85½	87½
Gen Food 4¾-87	83	85
Gillette 4¾-82	83	85
Gillette 4¾-87	77	79
Gould 5-87	73	75
Halliburt 4¼-87	109½	111½
Honeywell 6-86	80½	82½
ITT 4¾-87	69½	71½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	84	86
McDerm 4¾-87	112½	114½
Morgan JP 4¼-87	112½	114½
Nabisco 5¼-88	88	90
Owens Ill 4½-87	83½	85½
Penney JC 4¼-87	80	82
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	93	95
R.C.A. 5-88	74	76
Revlon 4¼-87	93½	95½
Sperry 4¼-88	81½	83½
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	84½	86½
Texaco 4½-88	73	75
UnCarb 4¾-82	99½	101½
WarnLam 4½-87	91½	93½
WarnLam 4½-88	79½	81½
Xerox 5-88	73½	75½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday.	98.01	88.54	95.41
Previous..	97.97	88.54	94.66

Currency Rates

March 27, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com	SwissF	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.3945	5.7870	102.15*	58.63*	37.86y	—	6.91*	94.84*	43.90*
Brussels (c)	34.805	83.635	14.785	8.23	5.49*	14.47	—	13.723	6.321
Frankfurt	2.3550	5.6590	—	55.66*	3.725x	97.80*	6.768*	92.69*	42.30*
London (z)	2.4005	—	5.6500	10.1490	1522.25	5.76875	83.475	6.0575	13.0975
Milan	632.00	1522.20	269.37	150.09	—	264.08	18.23	249.85	116.23
Paris	4.2325	10.1650	179.800*	—	6.6900x	176.025*	12.1825*	167.075*	77.675*
Zurich	2.55	6.0338	107.79*	60.0*	0.4006*	105.65*	7.28*	—	46.4*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.4435; Escudo: 24.30; Israeli £: 8.00; Peseta: 56.05; Schilling: 16.63; Sw. krona: 3.9475; Yen: 291.90; Belgian financial franc: 35.425.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

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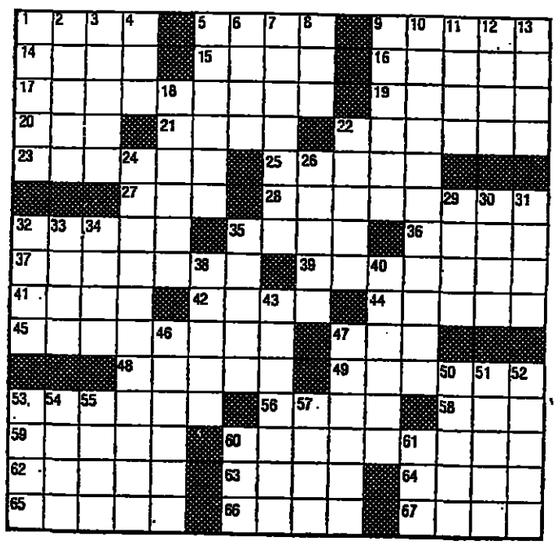
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 "—— is a recording"
5 Exercise, as a boxer
9 Emplane
14 Polly, to Tom Sawyer
15 Tempo
16 Boredom
17 "Gladly the —— bear" (child's version)
19 Russian hero
20 Columbus initials
21 Gone by
22 Doing garden work
23 Blue or mean
25 "—— fool can see"
27 Times: Abbr.
28 Things to go off on
32 War clubs
35 "Ask —— questions . . ."
36 Sturdy boat
37 Where Plato taught
39 Separate
41 "The condemned man —— hearty . . ."
42 "An apple —— . . ."
44 Craft
45 Lay singer
47 Common prefix in Dundee
48 African corral
49 Islands off Scotland
53 Narrow passage
56 *Irish locale*
58 Ab —— (from the beginning)
59 Legal rights
60 Behaved naughtily
62 Put on —— (pretend)
63 Minor prophet
64 Marshall or Haig: Abbr.
65 Turmoil
66 Prefix for factor or diction
67 Bone: Prefix

DOWN

1 Tortillas
2 Novelist Fannie
3 "Peace —— time"
4 Fleet and Wall: Abbr.
5 Talks
6 —— the price
7 Film-making plastic
8 Knicks' Holzman
9 Be a member
10 Wild card in poker, often
11 Years: Lat.
12 Devastate
13 Bell sound
18 Few and far between
22 Asian city
24 Viewed suspiciously
26 Koufax
29 High time
30 Combo
31 "Auld Lang ——"
32 Word for a lady
33 Play part
34 French city
35 Jason's wife
38 Corday's victim
40 Sacred beetle
43 Words for an athletic record
46 "Valse ——"
47 Sullen
50 English poet
51 Happening
52 Swiss song: Var.
53 Bridge bid
54 Part of a fork
55 Kind of estate
57 "Unto us —— is given"
60 Pat
61 Self



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Cloudy	MADRID	13	30	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	4	39	Rain	MILAN	10	50	Rain
ANKARA	3	41	Cloudy	MONTREAL	—8	18	Clear
ATHENS	16	61	Cloudy	MOSCOW	4	39	Overcast
BEIRUT	16	61	Cloudy	MUNICH	5	41	Rain
BELGRADE	15	59	Cloudy	NEW YORK	7	45	Sunny
BERLIN	5	41	Cloudy	NICE	14	57	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	2	36	Snow	OSLO	3	37	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	11	52	Overcast	PARIS	7	45	Rain
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable	PRAGUE	1	34	Snow
CASABLANCA	18	64	Cloudy	ROME	14	57	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	4	39	Cloudy	SOFIA	11	52	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	19	66	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	2	36	Cloudy
DUBLIN	4	39	Cloudy	TEHRAN	20	68	Fair
EDINBURGH	3	37	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	18	64	Cloudy
FLORENCE	14	57	Overcast	TUNIS	16	61	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	4	39	Rain	VENICE	10	50	Overcast
GENEVA	9	48	Overcast	VIENNA	7	45	Cloudy
HELSINKI	1	34	Snow	WARSAW	4	39	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	9	48	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	3	37	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Cloudy	ZURICH	4	39	Overcast
LISBON	16	61	Cloudy				
LONDON	2	36	Snow				
LOS ANGELES	11	52	Sunny				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT
March 27, 1975

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(w) Alexander Fund — $6.02
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd — $6.86
(w) Apollo (Tempus) Iss.pr. — SF86.06
(i) Apollo Fund S.A. — $79.85
(w) Austral Trust S.A. — $3.85

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(w) Brownmvest — $13.39
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd. — $10.62
(d) Can Secur Growth Fd. — $4.77

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

— (w) Capital Int' — $13.09
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. — $8.34
(d) Capital Rentinvest — LF942.00
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. — $609.23
(w) Convert Fd.Int.A Certs. — $6.87
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs. — $10.46
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. — $7.73

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Canasec — SF340.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds — SF69.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l — SF83.00
— (d) Energievalor — SF74.50
— (d) Usec — SF592.00
— (d) Europavalor — SF125.00
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. — $4.98

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:

— (w) C.S. American Fd. — $8.14
— (w) C.S. Income Fd. — $7.97

(w) D.G.G. — $39.29
(d) Delta Invest. Fund — $8.64
(d) Delta Multifund — $7.77
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund — Yen 9,110
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) — $1.40
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l — $10.07
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv Fd. — $11.08
(w) Europe Obligations — LF970.00
(d) Executive Fd of Canada — $5.64

FIDELITY:

— (w) Fidelity Equitalia — $7.70
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund — $13.04
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd — $13.90
— (d) Fidelity World Fd — $8.39
(d) Fiducrem — SF339.00
(w) First Intern'l Fd. — $114.59
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. — $14.46
(d) First Nat'l City Fund — $20.28
(d) First Security Cap Fd. — $22.01
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. — $50.70
(w) Fleming Japan Fund — $18.75
(w) Fonsecex Issue Pr. — SF1,598
(d) Formula Selection Fd. — SF83.23
(d) Fonditalia — $10.72
(d) Fund of Nations — $5.63
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) — $9.80
(w) Future Australia Fd — Aus.$7.02

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

— (w) Berry Int'l Fund — $9.65
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. — $33.30
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund — $5.47
(w) Guardian Gr Fd. Int'l. — $6.91

(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV — $5.150
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet — $24.21
(d) Icofund — $9.54
(d) Interfix — SF285.15
(d) Interfund S.A. — $9.90
(d) Interitalia — Lire 7,321
(w) Intermarket Fund — $97.95
(w) Int'l Income Fund — $22.83
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd — Can.$4.14

(r) Int'l Securities Fund — $6.47
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd S.A. — $5.96
(r) Invest Atlantiques — $35.94
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund — $9.39
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. — $8.67
(r) Japan Growth Fund — $13.67
(d) Japan Selection Fund — $44.45
(w) Japan Pacific Fund — $12.94

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine East. Trust — $50.81
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund — $38.71
— (r) Jardine Selection NV — $12.06

(d) KB Income Fund — LF1,543
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int.F — $9.32
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. — $16.45
(w) Leverage Cap Hold — $23.82

L. & B.T MANAGEMENT S.A.:

+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd. — SF342.00
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund — SF365.00

(w) Luxfund — $17.62
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund — $11.49
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund — $1.36
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund — $3.47
(w) N.A.M.F. — $62.65
(w) Nippon Fund — $24.16
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund — $6.22
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd — $7.07
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc. — $1.724
(r) Pegasus Intern'l — $6.76
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund — $19.96
(d) Renta Fund — LF1,946
(d) Renta Capital Fund — LF3,490
(d) Renthavest — LF809

SAFE GROUP:

— (d) Safe Fund — $4.89
— (d) Safe Trust Fund — $9.87
— (d) Global Fund — $3.94
(w) Samurai Portfolio — SF50.23

SEPRO:

— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) — $11.43

S.M.C. FUNDS:

— (d) CSF Fund — SF22.46
— (d) Crossbow Fund — SF4.63
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V. — $7.12
(w) SMR Special Fund — DM50.70

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:

— (r) Parton Sw. R. Est. — SF1,433
— (r) Securwiss — SF1,021

(d) Soros Fund — $123.40
(w) Suez Fund — $5.52
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc. — $3.50

SWISS BANK CORP.:

— (d) America-Valor — SF408.25
— (d) Intervalor — SF61.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio — SF332.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. — SF181.75
— (d) Unity Bond Select — SF76.00
— (d) Universal Fund — SF8.52

(w) Talent Global Fund — $7.05
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea.) — $20.82
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. — $23.54
(w) Transpacific Fund — $16.30

TYNDALL GROUP:

+ (r) Overseas Fd. dist. — $1.16
+ (r) Do. Accumulation — $1.48
+ (r) 3-Way Fund Int'l — $2.24

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. — SF31.50
— (d) Bond Invest — SF69.00
— (d) Convert-Invest — SF75.76
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. — SF113.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. — SF23.00
— (d) Globinvest — SF62.50
— (d) Pacific Invest — SF67.00
— (d) Rometac-Invest — SF319.00
— (d) Swit South Afr. Sh. — SF236.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est. — SF174.50

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:

— (d) Atlanticfonds — DM14.25
— (d) Europafonds — DM21.75
— (d) Unifonds — DM18.50
— (d) Unirenta — DM40.40
— (d) Unispecial I — DM51.23

(w) United Cap. Inv Fd. — $2.38
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd. — $11.78
(w) Western Growth Fd. — $8.56
(w) Western Hedge Fund — $1,228.11
(w) West Proprietary N.V. — $1,376.77
(d) World Equity Orth Fd. — $484.11
(w) Worldwide Securities — $32.20
(w) Worldwide Special — $3,066.08

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † — New. N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked.



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by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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YADIL
JITNEC
CLAUNY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: POWER TARRY JURIST ANSWER
Answer: *What young roosters sometimes end up as* — ROASTERS

هكذا من الأصل

DENNIS THE MENACE

BOOKS

TM: DISCOVERING INNER ENERGY AND OVERCOMING STRESS

By Harold H. Bloomfield, M.D., Michael Peter Cain, Dennis T. Jaffe, in collaboration with Robert Bruce Kory. Foreword by Hans Selye. Introduction by R. Buckminster Fuller. Delacorte. 290 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IT is one of the peculiarities of modern life and language that our dissatisfactions seem so very sophisticated while our gratifications tend to have a naïve, artless sound. Goodness shows up badly and cynics have all the best lines. Few people had a more thoroughly documented low opinion of man than Freud and it gave his books a tragic sense of life that held literary intellectuals in thrall for half a century.

Now, however, we are beginning to see a revulsion of feeling. The newest generation to come of age has a sentimental vocabulary. Man is no longer the rational animal or the laughing animal, as philosophers once described him: he is the *sincere* animal. His latest mission on earth is simply to try to be himself. It is time for him to give up his job as the drama critic of civilization and become an actor in the amateur theatricals of his own happiness.

The positive impulse is so foreign to the West that we have had to import our latest therapy from the East. After a number of false starts—such as I Ching and Hindu philosophy — Transcendental Meditation seems to be taking a firm hold on the American mind. The authors of "TM: Discovering Inner Energy and Overcoming Stress" estimate that half a million Americans have been introduced to meditation and that a large percentage of them continue to practice it. For those who don't know what TM means, it is, essentially, a short period of deep rest that allegedly repairs the damage done to the nervous system by stress.

The authors of "TM" have a rather antiquated view of stress. While they see it as the result of a continual "bombardment" by stimuli, some readers may feel that such stresses as we suffer may just as easily arise out of an absence of stimuli—or at least of the right sort of stimuli. And when the authors assert that "consciousness is man's most basic and valuable resource" it is difficult to judge whether this is a profundity or a platitude.

During meditation, the autonomic nervous system is said to "normalize" itself, a natural "balancing" that occurs when conditions conduce to it. Combining "deep quiet" with "heightened awareness," meditation enables the subject to "process" unprocessed thoughts, which, in the author's view, amounts to a resolution of conflicts without the necessity of examining th "Thoughts during TM the non-specific report o mailization of stress."

If this sounds absurdly mistic, it is only fair to point that scientific studies of bre ing rate, heartbeat and b waves do indicate significant ferences between meditators control groups. Even if all personal testimony of meditr were to be dismissed, encepl graphs don't lie. Something *is* happening during meditat the question is whether something lives up to the cl of the authors, or of teacher, Maharishi Mahesh

The authors of "TM" a physician who is also a psy trist: an artist who teach course in "art and consciousr at Maharishi International versity; a UCLA social scie who has applied TM to the lems of "alienated youths' student of Maharishi's who cializes in the relationshi psychoanalysis to "Vedic the of consciousness." In a di sion of this last subject, the draws certain superficial p lels between TM and Fritz P ides of "centering" the self authors see TM as a progre beyond Abraham Maslow's actualization," which they too bound up with "sur needs."

The emphasis of "TM" is comfortably absolute. The outruns evidence in staten like this one: "The fundam premise of the psychology of fillment is that within every son exists a seemingly inexh ible center of energy, intellig and satisfaction." Maharishi scribes his aim as "to live inf in life..." Despite their effu ness, there is, all the same, thing appealing about t brave sentiments. We have co ed long enough in the sha of our imperfections.

Still, one wishes that Harold H. Bloomfield, Mic Peter Cain, Dennis T. Jaff Robert Bruce Kory had exp ed more of their basic pren Why, for example, does a m have to be carefully adapte each meditator and what q fies the teacher to decide delicate matter on the bast a few hours' acquaintance? is the mind "charmed" by eter levels of being" and not other way around? How meditation "process" a dan ing thought so that it recurs? If meditation is hea why can't the average person more than 30 to 40 minute it a day? How do we know it is natural for the ner system to "normalize" itself? "pure awareness" a contradic in terms?

Even so, the book has to recommend it as a persua introduction to TM. One won though, why the author's bined "Creative Intellige could not come up with a b prose style. They would prob say, in all sincerity, that a po ed prose style is one of the s symptoms of stress.

Anatole Broyard is a book c for The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

			P	A	S	T	E		G	A	S	P	S	
	P	O	K	E	R	S		S	E	R	I	A	L	S
P	O	L	I	T	I	C	A	L	A	C	T	I	O	N
R	U	I	N		P	O	S	E	R	S		S	E	E
I	N	C		P	E	R	S	E		R	A	G	A	
S	C	E	N	E		T	C	T	S		E	N	I	O
M	E	D	I	C	O		G	E	L	A	D	O	N	S
		C	A	N	D	I	D	A	C	Y				
D	E	M	E	N	T	I	A		W	R	E	S	T	S
E	M	I	T		O	A	T	H		E	S	T	O	P
V	A	R	Y		L	I	O	N	S		A	R	I	A
I	N	A		S	T	O	G	E		A	M	O	R	
C	A	M	P	A	I	G	N	P	R	O	M	I	S	E
E	N	A	R	M	E	S		E	V	Z	O	N	E	
T	R	I	E	D			N	Y	S	S	A			

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

South had to play a difficult game on the diagramed deal when the opposing opening bid stole his best suit from him. Looking at the North-South hands, one would choose to play in diamonds: Indeed a slam in diamonds is reasonable.

It cannot be beaten from the North position, and only a spade lead will defeat it if South is the declarer. But it was extremely difficult to reach a diamond contract after East opened the bidding in that suit.

One diamond was not a psychic bid. Many experts bid one diamond with the exact distribution 4-4-3-2, since they exclude bids in four-card major suits or two-card minor suits. South, overcalled one no-trump, a natural action, and West showed his heart length.

North cue-bid hearts, endeavoring to persuade his partner to pick a suit. South rejected the invitation by passing when East doubled the cue-bid, but North persevered with another cue-bid.

South might perhaps have judged that his partner would have some diamonds and tried five of that suit, but it was a difficult decision and he settled in four spades.

It was clear to North that this was a three-four fit, since South would have bid a four-card spade suit one round earlier. So North could have considered a bid of four no-trump, which could hardly be Blackwood and would ask for a minor-suit contract. But he would have been skating on thin ice, and he decided to let his partner struggle in four spades.

The opening diamond lead was won with the king in dummy, and a low trump was led. East fell into error by ducking, and queen won in the closed hand

Now South played three ro of clubs, giving West his tric that suit while East parted a diamond. A heart play fo the dummy to ruff, and S now made the key play of cas the spade ace.

He knew the exact distribu since East had opened a th card diamond suit and woul so only holding four cards in major.

The diamond queen was cas Then the club ten was led f dummy and East ruffed with spade ten. South happily o ruffed and led diamond win to score an overtrick. If East simply discarded hearts on d my's clubs in the diagramed tion, South would have succe by ruffing his last club win and ruffing a heart in the dur to make 10 tricks.

NORTH
♠ A 7 6 4
♡ —
◇ K Q 10 6
♣ 10 9 7 5 4

WEST	EAST (D)
♠ 9 3	♠ K 10 8
♡ J 10 9 8 6 5 2	♡ A K Q
◇ 5	◇ 9 8 4
♣ Q J 3	♣ 8 2

SOUTH
♠ Q J 5
♡ 7 3
◇ A J 7 3 2
♣ A K 6

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1 ◇	1 N.T.	2 ♡	3 ♡
Dbl.	Pass	Pass	4 ♡
Pass	4 ♠	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the diamond five

Tied With Rockets

BA Knicks Rebound a Battle for Playoff

ADELPHIA, March 27 —The New York Knicks rably built up their Na- Basketball Association hopes (and their morale) ing the Philadelphia 76ers, last night at The Spec-

g into a virtual tie with uston Rockets, their cur- ain rivals for the Eastern nce "wild-card" playoff the Knicks put on their npressive offensive display season. Both the point nd the margin of victory heir highest of the cam- And they achieved some- ise rarely seen because of ork's preoccupation with ve basketball. Having aver- 9.9 points a game in their s 75 games, they ran up only three quarters of play. xing, the 76ers' slim playoff almost disappeared. The ey can do now, is tie for rth by winning their four ing games and hope for e disaster for everyone t coach Gene Shue appar- had given up before last night's meeting with the Knicks He was quoted in local papers as saying, "We're out of the playoff picture."

"Shue was just trying to psyche his team up," said Walt Frazier, who scored 25 points, one less than Earl Monroe's leading total. "The trouble was, they must have believed him. They had to win all their games, but at this stage of the season it's not impossible."

Frazier and the rest of the Knicks were happy to finally enjoy a "laugher" at The Spectrum, where they have gone through some horrendous experiences in recent years.

The top two teams from each division qualify for the playoffs along with one other team—which has the next best record—from each conference. The Knicks now have a 37-39 won-lost mark, while the Rockets are 38-40.

Celtics 113, Jazz 100

At Boston, Jo Jo White sparked a second-half rout of the New Orleans Jazz to lead the Celtics to a 113-100 triumph. White scored 14 of his 23 points in the third period.

Pistons 110, Trail Blazers 107

At Detroit, the Pistons, getting 20 or more points from four players, took a step toward clinching a playoff berth by beating Portland, 110-107. Dave Bing, who led the Pistons with 28 points, hit a basket and two free throws in the last 1:04 to give Detroit a 108-98 lead and clinch the game.

Detroit now leads Milwaukee by 3 1/2 games and is three games ahead of Portland in their three-way battle for the wild-card playoff entry. The Pistons have only five games left to play.

Detroit's Bob Lanier scored 22 points and his 11 rebounds gave him a career total of 2,952, second highest in Detroit history. Curtis Rowe scored a season high of 26 points and George Trapp contributed 20 for Detroit.

Braves 94, Bullets 91

At Landover, Md., Randy Smith and Bob McAdoo scored back-to-back baskets in the final 25 seconds to give Buffalo a 94-91 triumph over Washington. Smith, who finished with 12 points, hit an 18-foot corner jump shot with 25 seconds remaining to put Buffalo ahead, 92-91, after the Bullets had come from 16 points down to lead in the final period.

SuperSonics 110, Lakers 89

At Seattle, Archie Clarks 24 points paced the SuperSonics past Los Angeles, 110-89. The victory gave the Sonics breathing room in their drive for a first-ever playoff berth. Seattle now leads third-place Portland by 2 1/2 games.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
.....	56	21	.727	—
.....	46	30	.605	9 1/2
rk	37	39	.487	18 1/2
phia	34	44	.436	22 1/2

Central Division

ngton ...	55	21	.724	—
d	38	39	.494	18 1/2
.....	38	40	.487	19
.....	29	48	.335	27
leans ...	21	55	.276	35

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

.....	44	31	.587	—
aha	42	34	.553	3 1/2
.....	38	39	.494	7
ee	35	41	.461	9 1/2

Pacific Division

n State...	45	32	.584	—
.....	37	39	.487	7 1/2
.....	35	42	.455	10
.....	30	45	.395	14 1/2
ngeles ...	28	46	.368	16 1/2

ched division title.

Wednesday's Games

York 128, Philadelphia 98 (Mon- Frazier 25; Cunningham 20, 17).
e 110, Los Angeles 89 (Clark 24, d 23, Burleson 23; Winter 24, 20).
t 110, Portland 107 (Bing 28, 3 Wicks 31, Petrie 27).
o 107, New Orleans 100 (White rens 26; James 20, Williams, 31).
lo 94, Washington 91 (McAdoo rles 17; Chenier 21, Hayes 18).

ABA Results

Wednesday's Games

no 121, San Diego 111 (McGinnis ight 32; Lamar 26, Jones 24).
er 131, Utah 109 (Calvin 30, 16; Malone 27, Boone 22).
ouis 116, Virginia 99 (Barnes 30, g; Wise 26, Twardzik 18).
cky 103, New York 102 (Gil- , McLain 24; Erving 32, Paglia, 16)
Antonio 132, Memphis 121 21, Silas 32, Owens 27, Carter



Associated Press.

COLONEL OUTFLANKED—Kentucky Colonels' Ted McLain is surrounded by New York Nets' Julius Erving, in front, and Al Skinner during struggle for rebound.

NHL Black Hawks Skate Into Lead

CHICAGO, March 27 (UPI).—Keith Magnuson's first goal of the National Hockey League season last night started Chicago to its first victory in four games against the Buffalo Sabres this season, 5-1, and moved the Black Hawks into first place in Division 2.

The victory ended a four-game winning streak for the Sabres, who are high in the NHL in points with 107 and winners of the Division 4 crown. It was the second loss in the last 13 games for the Sabres and their third in the last 14 on the road.

Magnuson's score came on a 30-footer from the left side of goalie Gary Bromley only 2:10 after the game began. It was the Hawks' 75th game but only the 43d in which Magnuson has played. He missed 32 games because of an injury.

Blues 3, Bruins 1

At St. Louis, Garry Unger scored his 31st goal and Pierre Plante followed with his 32d as the Blues beat Boston, 3-1, to tighten the race for first place in Division 2. The Blues, who haven't lost in their last 10 home games, pulled to within two points of division-leading Chicago. Vancouver is in second place, one point behind the Black Hawks.

Unger broke a 1-1 tie with his score early in the second period.

Boston now has lost five straight road games.

The game was marred by a fight between Floyd Thomson of St. Louis and Dave Forbes of Boston in the final period. Forbes highsticked Thomson and both were sent to the penalty box, but came out swinging after serving their minors. Thomson was cut by Forbes's stick, but also bloodied Forbes in the free-swinging brawl that followed.

Scouts 2, Maple Leafs 2

At Kansas City, Robin Burns's third-period goal lifted the Scouts to a 2-2 tie with Toronto Wednesday night.

North Stars 4, Rangers 2

At New York, Dave Cressman's second-period goal paced Minnesota to a 4-2 victory over the Rangers. The loss left the Rangers one point ahead of the third-place New York Islanders in Division 1.

Flames 5, Red Wings 3

At Atlanta, Tim Ecclestone and Gerry Meehan scored third-period goals to give the Flames a 5-3 victory over Detroit and move them to within five points of the third-place Islanders in Division 1. The Flames have two games remaining with the Islanders in the battle for the final playoff position.

Kings 5, Caps 1

At Inglewood, Calif., Mike Corrigan and Bob Berry scored two goals apiece to power Los Angeles to a 5-1 victory over Washington. It was the Capital's 37th loss on the road and tied the NHL record of the California Seals' record set last season. The Caps have yet to win on the road this season. They have compiled a 6-64-5 won-lost-tied overall record.

Flyers 6, Seals 2

At Oakland, Calif., Reggie Leach scored a hat trick to lead Philadelphia to a 6-2 victory over the Seals. Leach, who now has 42 goals, scored once in each period.

Bobby Clarke had four assists for the Flyers to run his scoring total to 107 points. His total of 88 assists is the most ever for a center in NHL history. In the last 15 games, Clarke has tallied 34 points.

Penguins 6, Canadiens 4

At Pittsburgh, the Penguins scored three last-period goals, one on a 75-foot slapshot by Lew Morrison, to defeat Montreal, 6-4.

NHL Standings

Division 1

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
X-Philadelphia	47	18	10	104	272	174
N.Y. Rangers ...	35	27	13	83	239	250
N.Y. Islanders	31	34	20	82	247	205
Atlanta	32	29	13	77	229	218

Division 2

Chicago	35	22	8	78	253	224
Vancouver	34	32	9	77	250	248
St. Louis	31	30	14	76	251	233
Minnesota	23	45	7	53	215	321
Kansas City ...	14	50	11	39	172	308

Division 3

Montreal	43	14	18	104	348	218
Los Angeles ...	40	15	19	99	262	169
Pittsburgh	34	26	15	83	307	271
Detroit	21	42	12	54	238	312
Washington	5	64	5	17	158	413

Division 4

X-Buffalo	46	14	15	107	337	227
Boston	40	24	11	91	335	231
Toronto	30	31	14	74	288	293
California	19	44	12	50	205	295

X-Clinched division.

Wednesday's Games

Philadelphia 6, California 2 (Leach 3, Kelly, Goodenough, Lonsberry; Johnston, MacAdam).
Toronto 2, Kansas City 2 (Ellis, Thompson; Houde, Burns).
St. Louis 3, Boston 1 (Thomson, Unger, Plante; Orr).
Minnesota 4, N.Y. Rangers 2 (Goldsworthy, Cressman, Cameron, Hicke; Ratelle, Gilbert).
Chicago 5, Buffalo 1 (Magnuson, Loroll, Redmond, Marks, Mikita; Stanfield).
Atlanta 5, Detroit 3 (Vail, Graves, Hextall, Ecclestone, Meehan; Grant 2, Libett).
Los Angeles 5, Washington 1 (Berry 2, Corrigan 2, Nevin; T. Williams).
Pittsburgh 6, Montreal 4 (Hadfield, McManama, Arnason, Kehoe, Morrison, Larouche; Bouchard, Tremblay, Lafleur, Lambert).

WHA Results

Wednesday's Games

Edmonton 6, Quebec 4 (Perkins 2, Baird, MacGregor, Gilmore, Joyal; Tremblay, Houle, Patry, Tardif).
Minnesota 4, Chicago 3 (Tannahill, Galant, Gambucci, Connelly; Maggs, Mara, Paiement).
Cleveland 4, Vancouver 2 (Harrison, Cardwell, Ward, Leduc; McKenzie, Driscoll).
San Diego 5, Baltimore 2 (Hargreaves 2, Devine, Morrison, Adduono, Evo, Bredin).

Millionth Run To Mean Lots Of Tootsie Rolls

NEW YORK, March 27 (NYT).—The 2,131st run scored in a major league baseball game this season will create a stir.

When it happens, probably some time in May, it will be the one-millionth run in the history of the American and National Leagues. And the combined force of official baseball and Tootsie Roll Industries have embarked on a major promotion to commemorate the event.

When it happens, Tootsie Roll will present $10,000—that's 1 million pennies—to the Association of Professional Baseball Players of America, the organization that does charity work for older players not covered by the pension plan.

Another million pennies ($10,000) will be the top prize in a sweepstake open to the public. Fans are being asked to guess the player, team and date on which the milestone run will be scored.

Threatening Moves in France Get Jockey, Team in Trouble

Rider Imprisoned

PARIS, March 27 (Reuters).—Former jockey Robert Laoufra has been jailed for 15 months and fined 1,800 francs ($430) for threatening two other jockeys in a scandal that has shocked the French steeplechasing world.

Laoufra was sentenced yesterday, after being convicted of threatening the lives of Jockeys Jean-Jacques Declercq and Michel Chirol.

The charges arose from the Prix Bride Abattue at the Auteuil racetrack in December, 1973, when 15 of the 24 starters, including the top favorites, were far back before the race was half finished.

The state betting organization froze all betting payoffs after discovering that hefty bets had been placed on the other nine runners.

Fine Possible

ST. ETIENNE, France, March 27 (Reuters).—European Cup semifinalists St. Etienne face a suit for 300,000 francs ($71,400) in damages if it carries out a threat to field a reserve side in a league match five days before it meets Bayern Munich.

St. Etienne wants the match with Lyons postponed so that it can prepare for its semi-final match against the West German champions on April 9. But the French Professional Association and Lyons only have agreed to bring it forward one day to April 4.

"If that is the case, then we will field our reserve side," club president Roger Rocher said. But a club spokesman at Lyons said they would sue St. Etienne for 300,000 francs it they do so.

Reds, Dodgers to Test Each Other Early

NEW YORK, March 27 (UPI).—The best bet when the National League season opens April 7 is that the Los Angeles Dodgers and Cincinnati Reds will slug it out for the Western Division title.

The favorite quickly will be established as the rivals play two series, the first in Cincinnati and the second in Los Angeles, during the first 10 days of the season.

Managers Walt Alston of the Dodgers and Sparky Anderson of the Reds know how important a fast start can be and both are getting their teams ready for a quick getaway. The key statistic on both managers' minds is that the Dodgers beat the Reds, 12-6, in head-to-head competition in 1974 and eventually won the West by four games.

Both teams have won 12 of their last 14 exhibition games in preparation for those season-opening series.

Neither team looked too good yesterday though the Dodgers outlasted the Reds, 10-9, in a 33-hit slugfest during which ace pitchers of both teams were routed. All 10 Dodger runs came off Jack Billingham, a 19-game winner last season, while the Reds clobbered Andy Messersmith, a 20-game winner in 1974, for 13 hits in six innings. Jim Wynn was one of four Dodgers to collect two hits while Johnny Bench and Dave Concepcion homered for the Reds.

Elsewhere on the exhibition circuit: Larry Lintz, Jerry White and Pepe Mangual each scored after stealing second base as the Montreal Expos flashed the speed they hope will make them contenders in a 4-3 victory over the Houston Astros... Willie Stargell went 2-for-3, raising his spring average to .481, and Jim Rooker allowed one hit in five innings to lead the Pittsburgh Pirates to a 4-0 triumph over the St. Louis Cardinals.

The Baltimore Orioles overcame a lackluster pitching performance by 22-game-winner Mike Cuellar, always ineffective in the spring, for an 8-5 victory over the Chicago White Sox with a five-run seventh-inning outburst... Errors by Alex Johnson and Graig Nettles led to four unearned runs which enabled the New York Mets to beat the New York Yankees, 5-2. Nettles hit two homers for the Yankees.

U.S. Basketball Open for Rhodes Scholar

OXFORD, England, March 27 (NYT).—Tom McMillen, 6-foot-10 1/2-inch Rhodes Scholar, will be able to play professional basketball in the United States next season. He is now studying whether he wants to.

The former all-American from the University of Maryland, who has been leading a hectic double life for six months as a professional player in Italy and an Oxford student, received permission last week from the school to stretch out his work over three years for a Bachelor of Arts degree in philosophy, politics and economics. He will be able to spend summer terms at Oxford and play professional ball during the basketball season in the United States without forfeiting his Rhodes scholarship.

The scholarship was the reason McMillen turned down lucrative offers from the Buffalo Braves of the National Basketball Association and the Virginia Squires of the American Basketball Association. He was a first-round draft choice in both leagues.

His agent, Donald Dell, could re-open negotiations soon with the two American clubs.

McMillen should be offered more than the $100,000 he received last summer to sign with Simudyne, a basketball club in Bologna. He has been worth it to the Italian club: McMillen's 32 points and 18 rebounds a game have led Simudyne to the play-offs in the 14-team league for the first time in more than a decade.

"Mack-mee-lone," who has appeared on the covers of Italian magazines, has a two-year contract with options. But the options are all in McMillen's favor and he would be able to get out of the contract if he decided to play in the United States.

"All I'm doing is opening another option," he said. "My intention has always been to play pro ball. But at the same time, my first commitment was to finish the Rhodes scholarship. One way to do it was to go here for two years in the normal fashion, and play ball in Italy before going back to the States. The other was to play pro ball in the States next year and finish the degree up in summer terms."

He added: "The decision means I now have the second option, but I really haven't made up my mind yet."



Associated Press.

MPING BOAT—Parachute opens as American rry Bangs ejects from five-liter class craft while flips during attempt to set a straightaway record a lake near Seattle. The driver escaped unhurt.

African Auto Rally Under Way

NAIROBI, March 27 (Reuters).—The 23d Safari Auto Rally started here today with President Kenyatta flagging off the first car—a Peugeot 504 driven by Finland's Timo Makinen—for the first leg of the test from Nairobi to Mombasa and back.

With seven withdrawals before the start, 79 cars started on the marathon five-day drive covering nearly 3,700 miles in Kenya.

The weather is reported dry between Nairobi and the coast and the first leg of 1,580 miles is expected to be covered in very fast times—approaching the organizers' proposed average of 60 miles an hour.

The first car left the ramp at the Kenyatta Conference Center here at 4 p.m. (1300 GMT) and the others followed at two-minute intervals.

Those that survive are expected back in Nairobi tomorrow evening after 27 hours of almost nonstop driving, mostly on the dry and dusty dirt roads.

Officials, who say there are reports of plenty of rain inland in the mountainous country of the second stage, forecast that the rally will not get really tough until the final stage round Mount Kenya on Monday.

Last year, when the route went into the mountains on the first stage, more than half the cars were knocked out on the first night.

Local bookmakers have Finland's Hannu Mikkola, the only non-East African ever to win the rally, as favorite this year in his Peugeot 504. He is being quoted at 7-1 with Harry Kallstrom, Sweden, in a Datsun 710, second choice at 8-1.

Fight Promoters Know All the Punches for Staging a Bout

By Dave Anderson

W YORK, March 27 (NYT). oxing, the best in-fighters boxers. They're promoters. ring, they'd be disqualified unsportsmanlike conduct. nmad Ali exaggerated the -punch Monday night in tion for Chuck Wepner's onation of an angry Easter . But as in-fighters, Ali Wepner would be stopped by moter's receptionist, or at outpointed.

e upon a time, New York's on Square Garden boxing ter was the undisputed weight champion. He had e power because he had all oney. But now the Garden ter is only a contender. one of four. In the other , Video Techniques, Inc., ther corner, Top Rank, Inc., a fourth corner, somebody willing to take a chance. the bell rings, the rules asy to remember because is only one. No holds . Now that Ali's manager, Herbert Muhammad, is accepting bids for his next title defense, the bell has rung for the promoters.

"We want Ali and Joe Frazier, we want Ali and Ken Norton, we want Ali and Joe Bugner in that order of preference," says Teddy Brenner, the Garden matchmaker. "But we have to believe that we're buying a show where we can make a little money, too."

Steady Investor

That's understandable. But at today's prices, it's not easy. Ali received $1.5 million for the Wepner bout, the third highest guarantee in boxing history. As gallantly as Wepner performed, it wasn't the third most memorable bout in boxing history. The money was provided by Video Techniques, the ancillary firm, with Don King, its voice and soul, mesmerizing a Cleveland construction tycoon, Carl Lombardo, into putting up $1.3 million. Lombardo also had invested in the George Foreman-Ken Norton title bout in Caracas and in the Ali-Foreman spectacular in Zaire last year.

With his inimitable vocabulary, Don King once publicly thanked Lombardo for believing in the Ali-Wepner match.

"When I was running the foot race of time," King said of his angel, "he stopped the bell from tolling. He came with his checkbook in hand and said, 'Brother, you can't fail.' When all the boxing financiers were pulling the rug from under me with subterfuge and sinister methods, he came to my rescue."

Next time, Carl Lombardo might not come to Don King's rescue, depending on the Ali-Wepner bottom line.

"We lost a little or made a little," insists Henry Schwartz of Video Techniques, "but I think we did well enough for Carl Lombardo to come out of it with his skin and a couple of bucks. We won't have all our exact figures for at least a week."

With the assurance built on the best rumors, Teddy Brenner snipes at Schwartz's optimism on the Ali-Wepner bottom line.

One of a Kind

"I hear that a lot of exhibitors, the guys who run the theaters, won't pay Video Techniques because they took a bath on the Ali - Foreman postponement," Brenner says. "It cost Video Techniques almost $2 million just to pay the fighters, including Ken Norton and Jerry Quarry (who fought at the Garden Monday night), plus the promotional expenses. I hear there was a big party for 800 people after the fight. Don King is first class all the way as long as he's signing."

Brenner's feud with King, simmering for months, burst into flame when King suggested to Michael Burke, the overseer of the Garden boxing department, that Don King replace Teddy Brenner as the Garden matchmaker. As the promoter of Ali's last two bouts, King flatters the champion as "the greatest individual of my lifetime" and as "the golden one." King also is the first black promoter of stature in boxing history.

"We went high for the Wepner match," Henry Schwartz says, "to maintain the continuity of our promotions and to keep Don King strong with Herbert Muhammad."

In the third corner, meanwhile, Bob Arum of Top Rank, Inc., another ancillary firm, snipes at Video Techniques' promotions in his feud with Schwartz, once his employee, and the reappearance of George Foreman in a carnival of alleged three-round bouts April 26 in Toronto against five opponents—Mac Foster, Alonzo Johnson, Boone Kirkman, Pedro Agosto and Terry Daniels.

"It'll be billed," says King. "As a boxing demonstration."

His rival, Teddy Brenner, recalled one of boxing's axioms.

"The toughest thing for a boxer to do in training," Brenner says, "is to punch the heavy bag round after round. I've heard guys say that if anybody tried to punch the heavy bag for 15 rounds, the heavy bag would win. That's all I want to say about that Foreman thing."

As for the fourth corner, right now nobody else is willing to take a chance as a boxing promoter. But somebody will come along. Somebody always does. Somebody who thinks the boxers do the infighting.

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Observer

All-Purpose Column

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—In an ominous and little-noted development, the growing rift has set off fresh speculation despite outwardly optimistic indications of an upsurge in the nation's moral fiber that has deeply alarmed sources close to Secretary Kissinger.



Baker

This places enormous stress on the right wing of the Republican party.

If Sen. Kennedy means what he says, the President is obviously. On the other hand, however, there is every indication.

Fortunately, if the vital monsoon season begins two weeks early the alarming rise in the divorce rate will leave the United States no alternative, for, as Lord Acton observed many years ago, "something has to be done about the State Department at the end of the tunnel."

Economists are baffled. This is perhaps the most significant fact as Pentagon hardliners study a highly secret report, which charges. This is not generally recognized. In an Arab world already giddy with power, few who understand the gravity of the situation are willing to talk for publication but it can be said, nevertheless, and on the highest authority, as President Ford pointed out in his last news conference.

* * *

The struggle for power reveals some startling facts. What does all this mean for Vice-President Rockefeller? What about the winter-wheat crop? Should the CIA be dismantled? Can Africa still be saved?

The ominous answer to these questions is: who cares?

The gravest issues facing America today are war, race relations, women's rights, poverty, unemployment, air pollution, loss of privacy, the automobile, the troubled Middle East, commercialization of sport, ethnic jokes, heart attack or the powerful Ways and Means Committee, as well as divorce, alcoholism, violence on television, street crime, political corruption or credit buying.

* * *

Clothing is too expensive, the weather has been terrible and there is not enough respect for policemen. Despite the urgent need for immediate action, Washington insiders are saying privately, meanwhile, that no one can say for certain what it means for détente at this crucial point in the vital but too little understood SALT talks, despite disturbing evidence to the contrary, as witness the dangerous split in the Republican party, which will be officially denied, of course.

This is why the Democrats can no longer afford, since both California and the big urban Catholic vote can go either way, as, indeed, can the whole election, which would be immensely significant when set against the background. The country is restless and uneasy.

* * *

With the bicentennial year only nine months off, it is time to bite the bullet, tighter our belts and pull together, for as Benjamin Franklin observed many years ago, "If we do not all pull together, w shall all pull separately."

Is Henry Kissinger too powerful?

In a startling and little-noted development, this question is being widely asked in the drawing rooms of Georgetown where Washington's most powerful men privately believe there is more reason for hope than has been hitherto reported, citing secret intelligence reports that Leonid Brezhnev has been seen recently in public, which are buttressed by public intelligence reports that he has been seen recently in secret.

At the same time, however, it must be conceded, and that, obviously, is one situation the voters will not long tolerate, particularly in the times as troubled as these in an ominous and little-noted development.

* * *

Seen in this perspective, certain things become obvious. This leaves the President and his Cabinet, in the meantime, on the other hand, a posture that has official Washington far more worried than it is willing to admit. The consequences will be profound.

On balance, then, it is almost certain that although, on the one hand, quite obviously, the results seem clear, on the other hand, clearly, there is obvious reason to believe that, in the meantime, the results that seemed so obviously clear on the one hand may have become less obvious on the other hand.

This little-noted development is so ominous that an entire future column will be reserved to discussing its full implications.

Gate Crasher Sentenced

WASHINGTON, March 27 (UPI).—Marshall Fields, 25, of Silver Spring, Md., convicted of crashing a car into the White House gate on Christmas Day last year, was sentenced Tuesday to 18 months in jail.

'The upsurge began to build four or five months ago and since has gotten worse; we don't have enough uniforms or living space for basic training and that has forced us to use delayed-entry programs,' a recruiting officer said.

U.S. Women Clamor to Join Armed Forces

By Virginia Lee Warren

NEW YORK (NYT).—Rebecca Steck, barely 19, is about to have a sixth-grade dream come true. Antoinette Loschi, 17, says it is what she has wanted to do since she was 13. And Wanda Gray, 21, decided while in high school and again during two years of college, that it was what she really wanted.

The goal of all three—joining the U.S. military—might not appeal to everybody. But it appeals enough so that the services are either turning people away or telling them they can be sworn in but must wait several months to report.

Waiting is what Rebecca Steck and Antoinette Loschi are doing now. Miss Steck, who lives in Bohemia, joined the Navy last October and will report for duty April 18. Miss Loschi of Peekskill, N.Y., was sworn into the Army on Feb. 21 but will not go on duty until Oct. 14. And Miss Gray, a Brooklyn resident, signed up with the Navy last October but did not start her basic training until March 14.

Men, too, are signing up in numbers that exceed expectations. But, in speaking of the women, Maj. Gerald H. Wetzel, in the Army's recruiting office at Newburgh, N.Y., which covers Manhattan, the Bronx, Westchester and four mid-Hudson counties, called the situation "astounding."

"The upsurge began to build four or five months ago and since then has gotten worse; we don't have enough uniforms or living space for basic training and that has forced us to use delayed-entry programs," said Capt. Michael Campiglia in the Army's recruiting office at Fort Hamilton, N.Y.

Both the major and captain were saying the same things as other Army recruiting officers across the country. Other service branches are in a similar situation.

"The Air Force right now has more women applicants than can be taken care of," reported Col. John Aldrich from the head recruiting office at Randolph Air Force Base in Texas.

A spokesman for the Marine Corps said, "Some districts are already filled up for the summer. We can't take any more walk-ins."

And Lt. Comdr. Douglas Strole of the Navy's recruiting command at Arlington, Va., says, "More young women have been trying to enlist than can be taken."

Education Opportunities

The easiest explanation of the new situation is the lack of other jobs and the economic crisis but the services prefer to think that education opportunities and the new equality with men are responsible.

Speaking about both men and women, William Brehm, assistant secretary of defense, said recently, "We take surveys. And the major reason most people come into the services is to be trained, and for the educational benefits they can earn while in the service and after service."

As examples, a four-year enlistment in the Air Force can yield two years of college work, and the Army, through its Project Ahead, bears 75 per cent of the cost of college courses (the Army calculates that during a three-year enlistment, two and a half years of college work can be completed).

As for equality, women may now join the military police, they may fly helicopters and airplanes, and they draw the same pay.

On the other hand, pre-enlistment requirements for women may be stiffer. While for the Army men need score only 31 on arithmetic reasoning, grammar and English comprehension, women must score 59. The reason is that the Army requires fewer women and can be more selective.

Despite the reluctance of the military to think that recruits are more plentiful because they can't find any other way to make a living, it is undoubtedly true that the economic situation is inspiring more enlistments.

Mr. Brehm, when questioned on this subject recently, would only say, "The services have been able to increase their quality intake as a result of unemployment." But Maj. Gen. Gordon Hill jr., chief of public information for the Army, was more forthright. "Undoubtedly rising unemployment is increasing applicants," he said.

While most of the young women interviewed said they wanted to get into the Army, the Navy, the Air Force or Marines for the education opportunities, or because they had never let go of the childhood dream of wearing the uniform, it became clear after a few minutes' conversation that the economic situation is a motivating factor.

For instance, Rebecca Steck, who finished at Connetquot high school last June and is working part-time in a pharmacy and competing in beauty contests while waiting to report, said: "If I went to a four-year college I'd come out with no guarantee of a job. But with the Navy I can be sure of something and I'll be getting paid while I'm learning." She wants to be an interpreter of German, French and Spanish.

Three Recruits

Carla Kline, a 17-year-old high school senior in Port Jervis, N.Y., who will report to the Army on Aug. 20 along with two other recruits, her twin brother and her fiancé, said she was going into the service "for kind of everything; I didn't want to go to college, I think it would be kind of boring. I'm going to be an intelligence specialist and I think the Army will be exciting."

But a minute later she said, "Look, my parents already have one kid in college, and if my twin brother and I went this fall it would mean the expense of all three of us at the same time." Wanda Gray said, "I went two years to a community college where I majored in medical laboratory but I wanted to get away and be on my own. I couldn't afford to go away to college, though, the way things are now. So I enlisted in the Navy. That means I can go away and I'll continue college there."

Antoinette Loschi is filling in the waiting time by helping a lawyer in Peekskill. At Walter Panas High School she majored in business and had not planned to go to college. But she is looking forward to making $383.40 a month in the Army and to having free board, lodging, medical and dental care while she gets further training as a secretary.

If the present economic situation is a factor in the desire of many young women to enlist, what is going to happen to the military when that situation improves? The military thinks the women will keep right on enlisting.

To back up this thinking, the Defense Department points out that the over-all numerical strength of women, which was 74,715 at the end of fiscal 1974, is expected to be 97,000 at the end of fiscal 1975; and, by the end of fiscal 1976, about 109,200.

It is not just the luxury of being able to make their quotas that has made recruiting commands happy. They also feel they are getting superior enlistees. As one Army recruiting officer said, "The women who are applying now are of high quality; very few have to be turned away because they can't meet the requirements."

PEOPLE: *Samantha Eggar: 'Can Get Anything'*

"We women have always had the upper hand," declares actress Samantha Eggar, 36. "I can't understand why anyone would want to change the system. I've been free and independent all my life, and while I admire men, I wouldn't exchange being a woman for anything. As a female I can have or get anything in the world I want. So can every other woman if she chooses to use her head." This is what she told Vernon Scott of United Press International. Miss Eggar, who at 16 wanted to be a nun, is now divorced from Pon Stern and the mother of Nicholas, 9, and Jenna, 7. She lives in Hollywood with an artist, Edward Rushe. "It doesn't matter that we're not married. He hasn't moved in and taken over my life and the children. He's young and must be free to be an artist."



Samantha Eggar
... uses her

* * *

His interest in the fight against cancer almost led President Ford to overlook actress Raquel Welch during a White House ceremony this week. He signed a proclamation designating April as Cancer Control Month, discussed his wife Betty's fight against the illness and presented the American Cancer Society's courage award to Robert Johnson, the first black captain of a West Point football team. So involved was the President that only at the end of the ceremony did Miss Welch manage to break in, saying that she had been expected to introduce Johnson to Ford.

* * *

Barrie Sommerfield, a vice-president of Saks Fifth Avenue, has pleaded no contest to a charge that he took part in a conspiracy to fix the prices of high-fashion clothes. He faces up to a year in prison and a $50,000 fine when he is sentenced in late April or early May. Saks, and two other department stores—Bergdorf Goodman and Bonwit Teller—were fined the maximum $50,000 each in February following corporate pleas of no contest to the price fixing charges. The only defendant left in the case is Leonard Hankin, executive vice-president of Bergdorf Goodman. The three stores and two executives were indicted last October on charges of establishing uniform retail prices through a uniform markup list.

* * *

Movie producer Carlo Ponti has escaped a kidnapping attempt, according to the Italian magazine Eva Express. The magazine said that the would-be kidnappers apparently gave up their attempt because they mistook an unidentified automobile for a police car. Ponti aides in Rome said that the producer was abroad and could not be reached on Friday for confirmation.

* * *

"The Easter Bunny is not getting paid as much as Santa Claus, and the only reason I can see is because we are females," declared Easter Bunny Cheryl Struthers of San Jose, Calif. "We only get $3.10 an hour and it's a job. We have to wear this rabbit head and costume gets hot and sweaty inside said that Santa makes hour.

* * *

A Paris court has turned an appeal from Jacques M 44, to be legally recogni the illegitimate son of th novelist and playwright Pagnol and Catherine M Murphy was supported in h by Pagnol's relatives. The wright was separated fro second wife and lived for years with Miss Murphy, a national. The court turned the request because under law such claims have to be before the plaintiff is 23.

* * *

Jacqueline Onassis, wid the Greek shiping magnat totle Onassis who died in on March 15, has returned United States.

* * *

Mamie Eisenhower was li fair condition Thursday r recurrence of internal bleec an Army hospital in Augus Mrs. Eisenhower, 79, was ho ized Tuesday. By Wednesda tors thought they had s the intestinal speeding. Eisenhower had been sp the winter at the August tional Golf Club where he band, the late President D. Eisenhower, had bou cabin.

* * *

Mary Rowan, 23-ye daughter of TV comedian Rowan, has been granted divorce from actor Peter La 53, by a Los Angeles court. the pair were married in 1 in 1971, Rowan said of La "He is a nice man, but h he were nearer her age mine." Lawford was divorce Patricia Kennedy in 1966.

* * *

Conversation overheard London bus by a London E News reporter: "You ca summer's coming. The n getting warmer."

—SAMUEL JUST.

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